Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 45. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

MILLION VOTES CAST FOR WOMEN IN FIRST EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Pennsylvania Prevented from Victory only by Full Strength of Machine in Philadelphia

MORE THAN 500,000 VOTE YES IN NEW YORK STATE

Thirty-two Counties Carry in Pennsylvania, Including Allegheny—New Campaigns Started at Once In All Three States

Close to a million votes were cast for equal suffrage Tuesday. Only the full force of the machine politicians in Philadelphia has prevented the State of Pennsylvania from leading the East in enfranchising women. The suffrage amendment carried Allegheny County, which includes the city of Pittsburgh, by a majority of 2,500 and swept at least thirty-one other counties, with a possibility of ten more, while the opposition is sure only of twenty-five counties.

New York State rolled up a vote of more than half a million for suffrage, and defeated the amendment by only about 175,000, while it buried the new constitution by about 375,000. Suffrage carried seven counties in New York, and ran up a total of 163,406 in Massachusetts. In a reactionary year the demand for political equality has shown wonderful strength. The election showed that the day of full enfranchisement is not far distant.

It was the Vare-McNichol Republican machine in Philadelphia that defeated equal suffrage in Pennsylvania, and even at that the Quaker City could give an adverse majority of only 44,000, while it defeated the reform candidate for mayor by more than 75,000.

The night before election bets were freely made in both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that the suffragists would not carry more than six counties at most. Half a dozen of the small rural counties were conceded to them, but that was all. Allegheny, Lackawanna, Luzerne and all the other big mining counties were regarded as prizes far out of their reach. Yet the returns show that every one of these counties—Allegheny by 2,500, Lackawanna by 2,600, Luzerne by 2,000 and Northumberland by 500, was captured. "In the latter county they accomplished the miraculous by carrying the town of Shamokin," says the New York Tribune. "A Pennsylvanian will appreciate what this means. A New Yorker will get the same thrill by imagining that the 'drys' carried Long Acre Square."

But this was not all. Suffrage swept the entire northern and western tiers, from Susquehanna to Washington, and even in Berks, home of the typical Pennsylvania Dutchman, the amendment carried away 6,565 votes out of a total of 10,703 cast on the amendment.

The Tribune estimates that suffrage lost in Pennsylvania by only 31,000. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing set the figure at about 50,000 Wednesday night in a telegram to the Woman's Journal, but later returns probably have pulled this majority down. The amendment came down to Philadelphia with a majority of about 12,515, and it would have been even larger but for another political machine in Lancaster County, where "Bill" Greist was just as determined that women should stay at home as were "Jim" McNichol and the Vares.

Begin Again at Once

New campaigns were begun at once in New York and Massachusetts Wednesday and in Pennsylvania Thursday.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, said Wednesday of the New York vote:

"It was the biggest vote suffrage ever got in any State. It encourages us to start our new campaign for 'Victory in 1917.' When a movement is strong enough to poll half a million votes, it can never be stopped. We are sure to win next time."

At a meeting at the Academy of Music, Dr. Anna H. Shaw said:

"We have not lost. No man who fights for the wrong can ever be victorious, no matter how successful he may seem. Every vote given for suffrage was a victory for our cause. The amendment was beaten in Pennsylvania and other States because men who would resent any attempt of a king to rule over them lie prostrate and allow political bosses to march over their bodies. In New York we only need to get one more vote in nine to achieve victory, and we are going after that ninth man."

No sooner was the vote indicated in Massachusetts than Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard observed that only one vote in three needed to be won. A meeting for the new campaign was held in Faneuil Hall Thursday night.

With only 359 of the 5,713 election districts in New York missing, the vote stood 511,468 for, and 695,975 against.

Seven New York Counties Won

The suffrage amendment in New York carried seven counties, Chautauqua by 3,000, Schenectady by 1,500, Tompkins by 171, Broome by 500, Cattaraugus by 3, Cortland by 100, and Nassau by 450. It won in the cities of Ithaca, Jamestown, Rockport, Schenectady and Niagara. It was defeated, however, in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Auburn.

In New York City the vote showed 233,843 in favor and 323,215 against. An adverse majority of 90,000 was estimated in Greater New York.

To how great an extent the pressure of Tammany Hall was responsible for the big unfavorable majority it is difficult to determine. Charles F. Murphy claimed throughout the campaign that Tammany was "neutral," and a few of the leaders are known to be suffragists, among them William Harmon Black. Certain it is, however, that the rank and file of the Tammany organization were out to defeat the suffrage amendment. The outcry after the New Jersey election and the knowledge that a powerful suffrage organization was watching them made their work much less open and boisterous than it had been across the Hudson. Women were treated courteously at the polls and there were no indications of fraudulent voting.

Previous to the election a representative of the New York Tribune interviewed twenty-one of the thirty-three Tammany district leaders to learn how they stood on the question. Seven frankly admitted they were irrevocably opposed to the amendment. This was in private talk, for they refused to be interviewed for publication. Fourteen talked for publication. Some of these said they were neutral and winked as they said it. One who asked to be listed as a neutral first, declared he was unalterably opposed to suffrage.

Up-State the opposition of the political bosses was no less certain and even more open.

In Albany William Barnes fought the amendment bitterly.

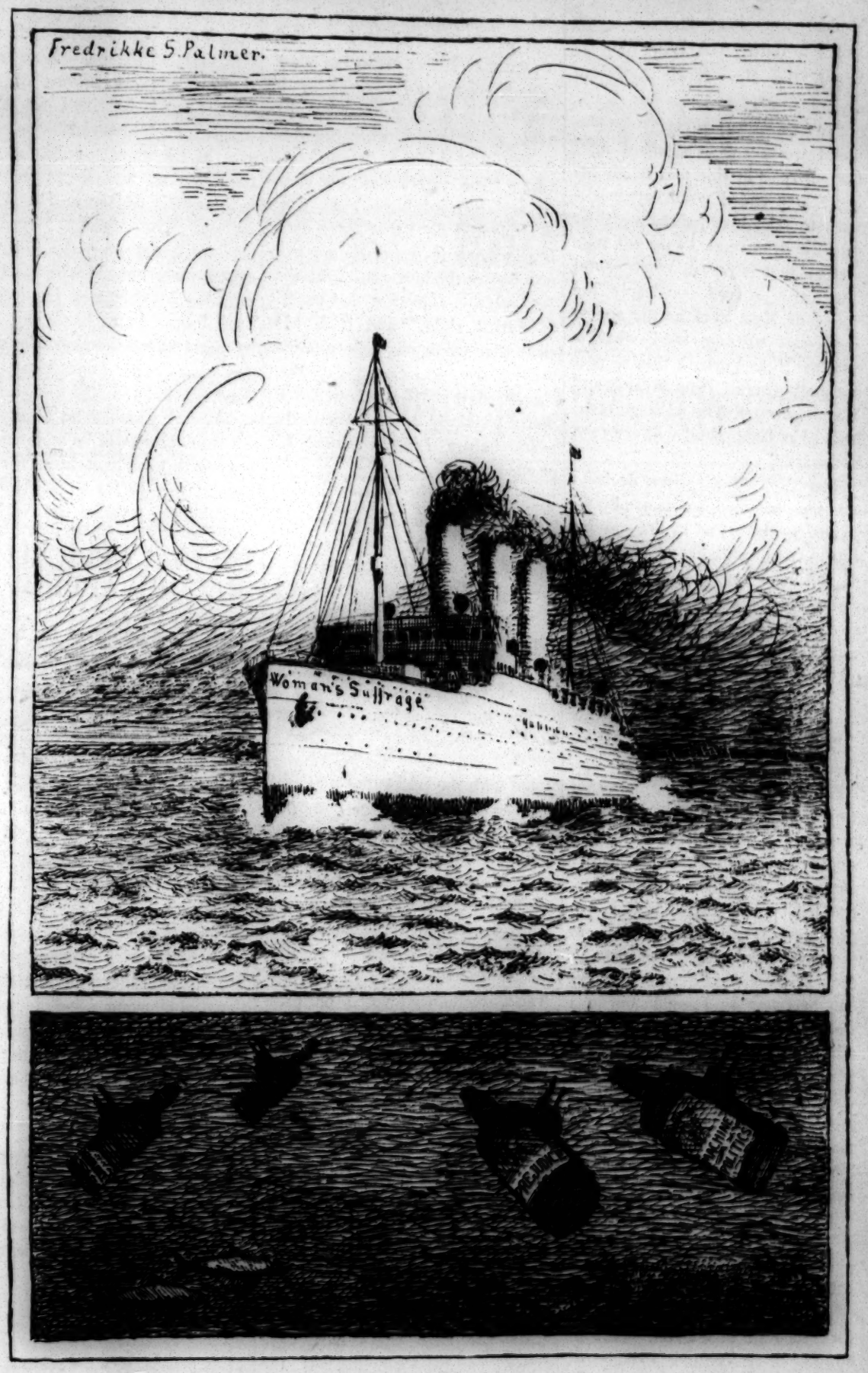
Bosses Up-State Oppose

Both the Republican and Democratic leaders in Oneida County opposed suffrage. M. Jesse Brayton, who is the active Republican leader in Utica, is actively identified with the men's anti-suffrage organization.

In Onondaga the suffragists had to contend with the opposition of two well oiled and smoothly running machines—the Republican organization, of which Francis Hendricks is the head, and the Demo-

(Continued on page 358.)

The Submarines of November 2



PRESS READS VICTORY IN ELECTION RETURNS

New York and Boston Papers See Only Encouragement for Suffrage—Springfield Republican Says Nothing Can Prevent Success in the End

The after-election press, almost without an exception, is united in the same message that New Jersey gave to the country after her election, "Delayed, but not Defeated." Under the heading, "Suffrage Loses a Battle, but Will Win Its War," the New York American says:

"It is needless to urge the devoted women whose gallant fight for suffrage in this and neighboring States ended yesterday in defeat, to take heart, close up their ranks and move on to the ultimate victory that is certain. No moral issue ever stirred so deeply the voters of New York as the appeal for equal suffrage—and what is true of New York in this respect is equally true of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The suffrage revolution has begun, and will not turn backward."

The New York Sun declares that the heavy majorities are by no means conclusive as to the coming future, and continues: "The total of the male vote polled for equal rights for the other sex is impressive enough to remove this perennial campaign from the category of crank causes and fantastic ideas and to place it definitely among those political movements which fail under temporary conditions by percentages that signify postponement rather than burial. What would Elizabeth Cady Stanton or Susan B. Anthony have thought a single generation ago of a showing which, like that of yesterday, denoted only defeat such as is experienced from time to time in these great States by the Democracy at the hands of the Republican party or by Republicans in a Democratic tidal year? Fair-minded observers, whatever their own opinions on the subject, will view yesterday's results in these great Eastern States in relation to that which would have been possible for woman suffrage thirty or twenty or even ten years ago."

The World says:

"In spite of their defeat, the women of New York have no reason to be discouraged. No other such campaign was ever before seen in this State. Out of nothing they created a body of opinion that registered hundreds of thousands of votes at the first summons for a radical reform. They had no party to build from, no organization other than they were able to form as their work progressed. They had to combat prejudice and conservatism, as well as indifference and inertia. It was to nobody's special interest to aid them; yet their total vote in the first test is a revelation of the astonishing growth of the movement. It is not a result to dishearten but to inspire the women to put forth greater efforts in the contest to come. Woman suffrage in New York has been delayed but not defeated."

The Tribune translates the present results in the same way:

"Look over the history of all our great reforms, and it will be seen that this latest cause has done not ill, but well, in its first test. For all who favor the extension of the right to vote to women yesterday's battle will be regarded as a beginning, not an end, a promise, not a cause for depression or despair. The very total of the vote cast for the amendment will be an incentive to new endeavor."

The Telegraph comments on the edifying influence of the women at the polls, "an influence that is but an indication of the benefit that would be derived from their presence as voters instead of merely as watchers and workers for the cause which their activity has made a live issue in the commonwealth and in the nation," and adds: "We congratulate the women and men of New York upon the splendid fight they have made for justice and for equal opportunity before the law. It is true that "no question is ever settled until it is settled right," and it is also clear that woman is nearer to her political emancipation today than chattel slaves appeared to be to their physical emancipation five years before Lincoln issued his proclamation."

Boston papers were no less optimistic in their view of the ultimate result. The Traveler closes an editorial with this prophecy:

"The goal of the suffragists is not yet in sight, but the principle for which they strive will triumph, because it is the principle of eternal truth and justice."

The Journal declares "there are other days coming," and says:

"Probably many anti-suffragists voted with the conviction that politics isn't fit for women. In that case, politics will be made fit. Others turned down the suffrage amendment because "woman's place is in the home"—while the number of women in business and industry increases every day. But mostly the opponents of the suffrage amendment voted on principle, the principle that since women never had the ballot they can continue to do without it. Events will educate the opponents of suffrage, and advertising will educate the mugwumps."

The Springfield Republican lays the defeat to Eastern conservatism, but sees in it only a temporary delay in the progress of democracy:

"It is the deadly persistence of this cause that insures it against any kind of discouragement. Defeats for fifty years past have failed to suppress it and the latest defeat, or series of defeats, in several Eastern States, can have no effect whatever in killing the movement. The women who furnish the main motive power of agitation are everywhere filled with a conviction, akin to religious fervor, that they must achieve for their sex a higher status in the great commonwealth of democracy. Nothing can prevent their success in the end, unless democracy is doomed to failure. If women can never be given a fair share in government, then government by the people must be regarded as founded on a fallacy, and the sooner that partial government by the people which we now have is discarded the less will be the loss to society in efficiency of administration in future generations."

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania reiterated his stand on the suffrage amendment just before the election, following efforts made by anti-suffragists to distort his endorsement.

ON TO WASHINGTON

Introduction of Federal Amendment on Opening Day of Congress, "Going Away Parties" for Congressmen, November 16, and Conventions Take Center of Stage

With the end of the campaign in the four Eastern States, interest is rapidly turning to Washington, where prospects of nation-wide action are brighter than ever before. The suffrage amendment will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Sutherland, and in the House by Representative Mondell.

Under the direction of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association simultaneous conventions of each district will be held in every congressional district Nov. 16 as a farewell reminder to the Senators and Representatives before their departure for Washington. These "going away parties" will not take the form of deputations, but will be meetings attended by delegates from every local league in each district, and by the full membership as far as possible. The Congressman and Senator will be invited to come and speak, but whether he accepts or not resolutions will be adopted and presented to him asking for his support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. When the National convention meets in Washington, Dec. 14, these resolutions will be presented to Congress in a body.

All sessions of the convention will be held at the New Willard Hotel, with the exception of a great mass meeting on Sunday, Dec. 19, to be held at Poli's Theatre. The whole tenth floor of the hotel will be given up to the suffragists for the week.

The program indicates busy sessions for the delegates throughout the entire week. This year's program includes not only business sessions in the daytime, but evening conferences as well. These latter will take the place of the mass meetings open to the public which hitherto have always been a feature of suffrage conventions. This change is due to the increase in the business of the association, which has made it necessary to allow the day sessions to be free for the transaction of business. The conferences, two of which will be held simultaneously each evening, will be devoted to a discussion of practical methods for carrying on the suffrage work, both through federal and State amendments, and will cover such topics as publicity, Congressional district organization, campaign organization and suffrage literature.

The Congressional Union will hold a convention in Washington, Dec. 6-13. Plans for this meeting include the reception by President Wilson of Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, the envoys of the Women Voters' convention at the Panama Pacific Exposition, who are on their way to Washington by motor car, and will arrive Dec. 6; and the presentation of their petitions and other papers to him and to Congress.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, a mass meeting with Senator Sutherland and the envoys from the women voters' convention as speakers will be held at the Belasco Theatre. Monday, the Susan B. Anthony pageant, under the direction of Miss Hazel MacKaye, will be given by the Congressional Union at Convention Hall.

A number of social features, such as dinners, luncheons and receptions, will also be given.

TOPEKA OFFICIALS RECORD APPROVAL

Success of Suffrage in Kansas Leads Men to Advocate Nation-wide Political Equality

The city officials of Topeka, Kansas, have put themselves on record as favoring national suffrage for women. The endorsement, which was prepared by Attorney Hayden, assisted by Commissioners Tandy and Wasson, reads:

"We, the undersigned city officials of the city of Topeka, wish to add our endorsement in behalf of national woman suffrage. Suffrage in Kansas is no longer an experiment. The women of Kansas have been voting for a good many years in school and municipal elections. Later the Legislature gave them Statewide suffrage. Kansas compares most favorably with her sister States in the enactment of good measures and their enforcement, for which the women of Kansas deserve much of the credit."

JERSEY REPORTS FINAL RETURNS

Out of 317,675 Total, Women Win 133,201, or Ratio of 1 in Every 2.3 Votes Cast

The complete returns on woman suffrage in New Jersey, filed by the County Boards of Elections, are as follows:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Atlantic	3,091	6,977
Bergen	8,769	9,958
Burlington	4,496	6,197
Camden	9,817	12,357
Cape May	1,430	1,783
Cumberland ...	2,956	3,673
Essex	24,122	38,403
Gloucester	2,699	3,287
Hudson	23,977	31,941
Hunterdon	2,112	2,614
Mercer	6,996	10,301
Middlesex	5,425	7,696
Monmouth	5,684	8,031
Morris	4,244	5,566
Ocean	1,450	1,293
Passaic	11,154	13,152
Salem	1,231	1,626
Somerset	1,973	3,379
Sussex	1,138	2,051
Union	8,202	11,520
Warren	2,235	2,669
Totals	133,201	184,474

HOW THE CABARETS TOOK IT

From the New York Tribune

On the streets, all was enthusiasm and noisy pleasantry. In the restaurants along the Great White Way an air of indifference seemed to brood over the diners and dancers.

At a table in Rector's sat a fat, red-faced man. The flesh on his flabby cheeks bulged as he smiled. He held his glass of champagne to the light and thoughtfully watched the little bubbles rise to the surface and break. The woman beside him murmured something about suffrage. He turned and growled "Suffrage? No, I didn't vote for it. Woman's place is in the home."

The woman laughed quietly. "And man's is in the cabaret," she murmured.

At another table sat an elderly man with a young woman. "Yes," said the woman, "I'm anti. I voted in Denver, too. But, gee! the women would make the town go dry, and people couldn't have much fun then, eh?" The man leaned forward and patted her hand. The smile which spread over his features was almost a leer.

"Don't worry," said he; "I voted against it."

At the Knickerbocker a tall footman, dressed as a Colonial, stalked among the well-dressed guests. He went almost unnoticed.

At the Hotel Vanderbilt a stereopticon flashed the returns on a screen hung in the lobby. There sat well-groomed men and stylishly gowned women and smiled. "My dear," said one, as she played with the string of pearls about her white throat, "do you know a million women are said to have wanted to vote? I'm sure it isn't very interesting, is it? But, still, it might be rather fun to go to the polls, don't you know. I imagine they're fearfully dirty places."

A heavy-jowled, keen-eyed man turned to his companion. "That is why I voted against the amendment," said he, glancing significantly at the woman.

NEW NAVAL BOARD POLLS IN FAVOR

National College Suffrage League Finds Only One Opposed in Twenty-three

A poll of the Naval Consulting Board conducted by the National College Equal Suffrage League, of which Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, is the head, resulted in a favorable opinion on woman suffrage from the ten following men: Thomas A. Edison, chairman; Hudson Maxim, W. L. Saunders, Arthur Gorton Webster, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Henry A. Wise Wood, Dr. W. H. Whitney, Lawrence Addicks, Matthew B. Sellers and Professor Joseph W. Richards. The only negative opinion from the twenty-three members was that of Thomas Robins of Stamford, Conn.

The anti-suffrage Louisville Courier Journal, edited by Henry Watterson, admitted after the New York parade that "since revolutions never go backward universal suffrage is probably before us."

Mrs. Russell Sage gave a check of $2,500 toward the expenses of the woman suffrage campaign last week. This increased the total amount of Mrs. Sage's contributions to the cause to $7,500. Mrs. Sage said: "I have been on the woman's rights question since 1848, and now, with taxes and no representation, do more than ever say, 'Give woman a voting power.'"

The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association endorsed the woman suffrage amendment in Pennsylvania by a favorable vote of 2282 of its members out of a total of 2738 voting. A previous vote of 2492 members out of 3480 voting asked that favorable action be taken on the amendment.

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CALIFORNIA WOMAN SHOWS ANTI'S ABUSE

Testimony Before Federal Industrial Relations Commission used as if Mrs. Edson had Spoken Against Working of Equal Suffrage

Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, a member of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, was misrepresented in a letter to the Evening Sun of Sept. 17 as an apostate suffragist. This is her own view of the frequent anti-suffrage "mistakes" which creep into Eastern newspapers:

"You cannot imagine how indignant I was at the way I am being misquoted throughout the East by the anti-suffragists.

"Every day deepens my conviction of the value of the vote for women. The attitude of respect and dignity with which women are received, is a constant revelation to me. The women of California have done wonders already with their use of the ballot, both in standing by the men who have done so much to clean up the rotten condition that formerly existed in our State, and in initiating and putting through a great deal of humanitarian and educative legislation.

"In reference to the leaflet enclosed, they have taken out a small portion of my testimony given before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, and have given it as if I were speaking on the woman question. The testimony was in regard to the open and closed shop conditions in the city of Los Angeles — a purely local question — the matter under discussion being whether the low non-union wages were not having a reflex bad condition, in making it necessary for more women to go outside their homes to make a living so that they can supplement the inadequate wage of their husband than was normal. They were not just enough to finish up the sentence in which I said: 'I think that one of the most important things that we can do in this community is to establish a wage for the man that will allow his wife to stay at home,' or, in answer to what protection we had in our industrial and civil rights, when I said: 'Of course, we have a great deal of protection in California in industrial and civil rights. We have the eight-hour law for women and the Industrial Accident Commission, and of course we have more here than in any other State. We believe that, now that we have the ballot here, we can get all we need.' Commissioner O'Connell asked the following question: 'By the ballot you can get anything you need, you think?' Mrs. Edson, in answer: 'Yes, if we are organized, we can.'

"I simply give you this in full, because they have taken the liberty of maliciously misquoting what I said under oath before the Federal Relations Commission. This testimony is a matter of public record.

"In closing, I should like to say that even the women who were our most ardent opponents during the suffrage campaign are now as good citizens as we have in the State, and one of the most active anti-suffragists in San Francisco is today Chairman of Legislation of our California Federation of Women's Clubs, and is preparing for the next legislature a bill to give the right of jury service to women."

BAY STATE CITIES GIVE OUT RETURNS

Women Lose by Only 22,000 in Boston and Get Good Vote Elsewhere

The vote of the cities in Massachusetts on suffrage was as follows:

	Yes.	No.
Attleboro	938	1,504
Beverly	877	1,769
Boston	31,429	53,654
Brockton	3,179	5,691
Cambridge	4,143	8,454
Chelsea	1,672	2,555
Chicopee	965	1,747
Everett	1,838	2,548
Fall River	4,053	8,901
Fitchburg	1,503	3,438
Gloucester	1,336	1,898
Haverhill	2,252	3,834
Holyoke	2,578	4,297
Lawrence	3,440	5,757
Lynn	4,753	9,167
Lowell	4,931	7,122
Malden	2,516	3,561
Marlboro	798	1,716
Medford	1,823	2,722
Melrose	1,199	1,727
Newburyport	760	1,604
New Bedford	3,447	6,399
Newton	2,138	4,290
North Adams	1,195	1,612
Northampton	789	2,197
Pittsfield	1,828	4,110
Quincy	2,177	2,816
Revere	1,294	1,704
Salem	1,507	3,894
Springfield	4,967	7,488
Taunton	1,539	2,925
Somerville	4,146	5,946
Waltham	1,606	2,980
Woburn	932	1,504
Worcester	7,211	12,981

OLDEST WORKER READY AT POLLS

Mrs. Judith Smith, at 94, Braves Autumn Winds to Make Appeal to Voters

Mrs. Judith Smith, aged 94, a venerable suffragist, braved the chilling winds and morning showers Election Day to stand near a polling booth in East Boston, holding one of the suffrage banners appealing to the voters to "Show your faith in the women of Massachusetts. Vote Yes on the amendment enabling women to vote."

Showing more daring than many a younger suffragist, Mrs. Smith did not remain contented with the silent appeal, but when approached by any curious voter never failed to say "Won't you please vote Yes?"

There were many comments of a complimentary nature even from anti-suffragists among the men, on the grit and courage shown by Mrs. Smith.

President Wilson has announced that he will receive on Dec. 6 Sarah Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, representatives of the Woman Voters' Convention recently held in San Francisco, who will present the petition urging nation-wide suffrage for women.

Thomas W. Lawson, in a large advertisement in the Boston papers of Nov. 1 declared that he would vote "for suffrage at this election and at all elections until women have exact equal constitutional rights with men."

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NEWPORT SOCIETY WANTS TO VOTE

Wealthy Women, Paying 40 Per Cent. of Taxes of City, Petition for Municipal Suffrage

A group of prominent women in Newport, R. I., are circulating a petition for signatures for presentation to the Governor and Legislature of Rhode Island, asking for franchise for women on all municipal questions in Newport.

"To the Governor and Legislature of the State of Rhode Island:

"We, the undersigned, women of legal age, owners of property in the city of Newport, and comprising 40 per cent. of the taxpayers in said city, and in 1914 paying taxes amounting to $192,369.38, do hereby request and pray your honorable body to grant us the franchise on all municipal questions in the city of Newport, thereby amending the charter of the city of Newport, R. I."

There is a report that the legislators and Governor R. Livingston Beeckman are favorable.

Every one of the 1,346 women in Newport who paid $192,369 in taxes last year will be asked to sign the petition. It is sponsored by a committee consisting of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Miss Ellen F. Mason, Mrs. Felix Peckham, Miss Agnes C. Storer, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Vanderbilt lead in the list of women paying taxes in Newport.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915

SHOWS GREAT STRENGTH

The big minority votes cast for equal suffrage last Tuesday show how strong the cause has grown, even in the extreme East. They are the more remarkable in view of the fact that this is a year of reaction in politics all along the line. Four highly conservative Eastern States voted on the question at a time when a wave of conservatism was passing over the country, following the progressive wave of a few years ago; and even under these adverse circumstances the vote polled in favor of suffrage broke all records.

Especially in New York, the largest and most important of the three States voting on the question, the vote cast for the suffrage amendment was tremendous. A change of 95,000 votes in a total of 1,200,000 would have brought the Empire State into the suffrage column, and would have broken the backbone of the opposition in this country for good and all. In Pennsylvania a change of less than 25,000 votes in a total of 600,000 would have carried that great State for equal rights. But in every State the minority vote was so large as to show that the movement has passed far beyond the stage for contempt. It is safe to say that the more intelligent among our opponents are at heart much less jubilant than they profess to be. In these enormous minority votes polled even in the farthest Eastern States, they must see the handwriting on the wall. They have won a reprieve; that is all. Our victory is postponed, but it is coming.

A. S. B.

OVER ALL HANDICAPS

These great minority votes were won in four States which have a large foreign population, and in which all the forces that habitually oppose votes for women are strongly entrenched—the political machines, the vicious interests, and "Big Business," in the bad sense of the term. "The invisible government" is always and everywhere against any extension of democracy.

They were won despite the fact that the four States voting on the question this year were all at the extreme other end of the country from the states where women already have the ballot—so far away that all sorts of canards about those States could be circulated and swallowed. With the exception of Illinois, all the States thus far carried for suffrage lie in a solid block, one bordering upon another.

And, finally these large minority votes were won in spite of a campaign in which the opponents put forth every ounce of their strength, and employed all the resourses of money, ingenuity and unscrupulous misrepresentation. But, as Lincoln said, "You can deceive some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time; but you can't deceive all of the people all of the time." The number who cannot be deceived is steadily growing; and in the long run the truth is sure to prevail.

A. S. B.

MADE SPLENDID CAMPAIGNS

In all the four States that voted on equal suffrage this fall, the women showed themselves worthy of success by the admirable campaigns that they made. Louis D. Brandeis said at a public meeting in Boston on Oct. 12: "I doubt if there has ever been carried on in Massachusetts—certainly not in my lifetime—a campaign which, for intelligence and devotion and intensity, surpasses the campaign that the women have carried on for equal suffrage. It should have silenced any doubters as to their fitness to vote. Their campaign has been singularly intelligent, singularly devoted, and singularly efficient in the highest sense of the term. If, as we all hope, equal suffrage is granted, it will surely have been won by the women of Massachusetts."

This might have been said with truth of all the campaign States. In New York, above all, the work was a marvel of systematic and widespread organization. Pennsylvania, too, made a wonderful showing. Next week we expect to have an analysis of the results.

A. S. B.

A SQUARE DEFEAT

In all this year's campaign States, except perhaps Pennsylvania, the suffrage amendments were really defeated, and not counted out by fraud. There was some fraud, especially in New Jersey; but the margin was so substantial as to prove that a good deal more educational work must be done in all these States before they can carry. It will be undertaken at once with cheerfulness and energy, and will be carried on until success is attained.

A. S. B.

VICTORY IS ON THE WAY

Eight States have given votes to women within the last six years. Before that, during the fourteen years from 1896 to 1910, we did not gain a single new State; yet we were not discouraged, but kept right on working. We shall certainly not be discouraged now because a single year has passed without adding another State to the list.

It has been the exception when any State wins upon the first submission.

In Kansas, the first time a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was submitted to the voters, it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington it was defeated the first time by 19,386; the second time by 9,882, and the third time it carried by 22,623.

In Nebraska the first time it was snowed under by almost three to one. Last year it came so near passing that a change of about 5,000 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature has already voted to resubmit it.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. It Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

Massachusetts is the eighth State to show an improving vote. In 1895 only 87,000 Massachusetts men cast their ballots for woman suffrage, and it was defeated much more than two to one. This year 162,351 men voted for suffrage, and it was defeated considerably less than two to one. Moreover, the proposition in 1895 was for municipal woman suffrage only, while this year it was for full State suffrage. Municipal suffrage is a lesser matter, and has been granted by a score of countries and provinces before they were ready to give women the full ballot. Yet the vote cast in Massachusetts this week for the whole loaf was better, both actually and proportionally, than the vote cast for the half loaf twenty years ago. Public sentiment moves more slowly in the East than at the West, but everywhere it is moving in the same direction.

A. S. B.

A CHEERER

The day after the vote was taken on woman suffrage, a friend (who did not authorize the publication of her name) sent the editor of The Woman's Journal a check for a thousand dollars, as an encouragement to keep on with the work. Thousands of women with less wealth are animated by the same spirit. Woman suffrage may be "snowed under" any number of times, but it always comes up again, fresh and blooming, like the flowers in spring.

VERY LITTLE APATHY

In the "inspired" forecasts published in advance by the opponents of equal suffrage, it was asserted that among the voters at large there was much apathy on the subject, that the men showed little interest, etc. On election day the interest in woman suffrage overshadowed everthing else. In New Jersey, according to the press reports, the "bosses," alarmed by the strength that suffrage was developing, passed the word along to all their henchmen to hustle with their utmost energy, "as if for a presidential election," and the same was done in other States. In Massachusetts, the oponents boasted in the press that the Men's Anti-Suffrage Committee had formed throughout the State one of the most complete organizations ever effected for any purpose, to work against the amendment at the polls.

In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a peasant boy follows a profligate nobleman who has carried off his sister, and forces him to fight, although aristocratic traditions forbid him to cross swords with a plebeian. There is a great scene in which the boy, mortally wounded by the ravisher, gathers his last strength to cry, "Let him break into as many pieces as he will the sword that he stained with my common blood, he drew to defend himself—thrust at me with all his skill, for his life!" And he foretells the time when the rising tide of revolution will sweep away the power of the nobles, and when his slayer will have to answer for his crime. Later the wicked nobleman's house goes up in flame. Even so the elaborate house of lies reared by the opposition to equal suffrage—the true heir to all the aristocracies and tyrannies of the past—will some day go up in the flame of aroused public intelligence and indignation.

A. S. B.

WHAT TO DO NEXT?

In the States where woman suffrage has just been temporarily knocked out, there are thousands of women all on fire with zeal for the cause, asking what to do next? There are three things to do:

1. Let us immediately start in to send all possible help, in money, literature, etc., to the three States which will vote on this question next year—Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia. Iowa votes next June, so the time is short. It would be well for every local suffrage club to give an entertainment or take up a collection for this purpose.

2. Let us urge our congressmen to vote for the submission of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

3. Let us petition our State Legislatures for some form of partial suffrage, such as can be granted by act of Legislature. Men are much more willing to give women the full ballot after they have had a chance to see the practical workings of municipal woman suffrage: and where women have gained both municipal and presidential suffrage, as in Illinois, opposition almost disappears.

A. S. B

The minority votes for suffrage this year were formidable not only in numbers but in quality. To a remarkable extent they included the flower of the men eminent for intelligence and public service, from President Wilson and Thomas A. Edison down.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was once asked why Massachusetts has been so slow in its progress toward woman suffrage, as compared with the West, although so much effort has been expended here. She answered: "Massachusetts is like a great pan of milk that has been skimmed, and skimmed, and skimmed, over and over again. For fifty years our most progressive people have been going west, and their places have been filled up by wave after wave of immigration from Europe." This is one reason why Massachusetts, looked upon as radical in the anti-slavery days, is now in many respects an ultra conservative State, not only on suffrage but on other questions.

FIRST EASTERN STATE

Many newspapers are speaking of New Jersey as the first Eastern State to submit a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage to the voters. Rhode Island was the first, in 1887. At that time suffrage was snowed under, more than three to one. None of the States voting upon the question in recent years have given anything like so large a proportion of adverse votes. Suffrage sentiment is growing, even in the conservative East.

SCRIMPING ON SCHOOLS

A prominent public school principal of New York City draws a pointed argument for equal suffrage from the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1914: "Every suffrage State spent more on education than the average for the United States. All but one spent ten per cent. more of their total budget than did New York State. New York allows sixty-nine children of school age to each qualified teacher . . . and merchants complain that our 'product,' as they put it, is not up to standard. So long as you herd children together in such numbers that childish activity and childish curiosity must be suppressed; in a word, so long as you treat children as a 'product' to be standardized, that product will be below the standard required by the business man. He wants an alert employee, full of the very qualities that the herding process destroys."

It is a wrong not only to the women, but still more to the community, that mothersand teachers have no vote on school appropriations. To economize on the schools means spending more in the long run,—on hospitals and jails.

A. S. B.

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DENIES VOTE HAS INCREASED TAXES

Testimony of Officials in Suffrage States Emphatically Refutes Assertion of Added Costs

In answer to an assertion scattered broadcast by the anti-suffragists the week before election to the effect that woman suffrage will enormously increase the taxes and the cost of elections, the Empire State Campaign Committee sent telegrams of inquiry to the officials of all the states where suffrage is actually in practise. The following telegrams, all of them positively denying the charge, were received and are on file at headquarters.

Governor of Wyoming—"Most emphatically woman suffrage has not increased taxation in this State, nor cost of elections."

Secretary of State of Colorado—"Woman suffrage has not increased taxes. The State regards it as an unqualified success. Only increase in cost of elections what naturally accrues from added number to electorate."

Secretary of State of Idaho—"Any contention or supposition that woman suffrage in this State has increased taxation in any way is unfounded. Added election expenses infinitesimal."

Governor of Washington—"Emphatically there is no ground to believe that woman suffrage has raised taxes. Election expenses only increased by slight cost, caused by effort to keep voting precincts under 250 voters."

Secretary of State of California—"Woman suffrage has worked advantageously. Do not attribute to it any increase of taxes. Increased cost of elections because of women voters very little."

State Treasurer of Kansas—"Kansas is rich—in fact, she has now $132 in the banks of the State for every man, woman and child, more than three times the national per capita. Increased cost of elections insignificant."

City Clerk of Springfield, Illinois—"The increase of election expenses thus far has been nominal and due only to expense incident to printing additional ballots and furnishing extra booths." The clerk of Cook County sends estimate that by 1916 the cost of additional polling places, clerks, printing, etc., will probably increase these necessary expenses by one-third.

The following telegrams were received either from the Governor or Secretary of State:

Oregon—"Woman suffrage has increased election expenses only so far as naturally they would increase proportionately to increase in number of voters."

Arizona—"Increased cost of elections through women voting not worth considering."

Montana—"The argument of increased taxation because of woman suffrage is absurd."

Nevada—"Slightly increased cost for printing additional ballots and compensation for election clerks."

"In considering this question," says the campaign committee, it must be remembered that "women pay their full pro-rata share of the taxation for election expenses, and they have been doing so for more than a century while deprived by law from casting a vote."

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Women of Boston are urged to register before Nov. 24 for the school election. Registration can be made with the Election Commissioners at the City Hall Annex, Court square, daily, with the exception of Sunday and Saturday afternoons, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., from now until Nov. 18. Beginning Nov. 19, until Nov. 24, when registration closes, hours will extend from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Women can also register in their own wards from Nov. 19 to 24, evenings from 6 until 10 P. M. Further information about registration may be had from the Public School Association, Main 4747.

VERMONT GREETS SUFFRAGE WOMEN

Annual Convention Held in Springfield Brings Enthusiastic Band—Delegates Elect Officers

The annual convention of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association at Springfield was attended by an enthusiastic body of delegates.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Mrs. Julia A. Pierce of Rochester; president, Dr. Alice Sherwood of St. Albans; east side vice-president, Mrs. H. S. Beal of Springfield; west side vice-president, Mrs. Edgar B. Moore of Rutland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Amelia Houghton of St. Albans; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna C. Taylor of Burlington; auditor, Mrs. Frances Wyman of Manchester Center.

The main street and shop windows were hung with banners and suffrage colors in honor of the convention. Among the speakers were Mrs. Frances Wyman, Mrs. Mabel McQuaid, Mr. Henry Taylor and Mr. W. D. Woolson of Springfield, Mrs. Moore, president of the Rutland league, Mr. Flanders, Mrs. F. H. Rastall, Mrs. O. C. Ashton, Mr. Alex Ironsides of Barre, secretary of the Vermont Branch of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Marshall J. Hapgood, Mr. James Hartness of Springfield, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor-in-chief of The Woman's Journal.

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GREAT CLIMAX MARKS BRILLIANT CAMPAIGNS

Women Include Getting Out Vote, Watching at Polls, Meetings All Night, Big Rallies and Letters by Hundred Thousand in Final Work

Tuesday morning saw the close of the greatest campaign for equal suffrage that has ever been held in this country, and probably in the world. The campaigns, which have been growing in intensity every day since last spring, reached a great climax on Saturday that went over by its own momentum until Election Day; and no sooner was the work of convincing voters done than the work of watching and getting out the vote was at its pitch. Not until the ballots were all counted did the vigil relax.

The size and brilliancy of the campaigns in the four States which voted this fall have been almost dazzling even to the veteran suffragists. "It has been a remarkable campaign," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, "easily the most remarkable campaign I have ever been through."

In New York City alone there were five hundred meetings the day before election. Starting at the Battery at 11 o'clock, fifty decorated automobiles swept up Broadway, scattering to all parts of the city. Another flying squadron started from the Bronx at the same time, and the two met in Longacre Square to hold one of the largest meetings that centre of oratory ever heard. At the same time election district leaders all over the city were holding their own series of meetings on every available street corner. Ten vans, carrying huge signs lettered with suffrage appeals, traversed the streets. At Broadway and Forty-third street they kept it up all night. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain and Miss Rose Sanderman held the attention of Broadway during the wee small hours.

A group of prominent men suffragists held a series of meetings on the East Side. Among them were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Paul Kellogg, the Rev. Allan McCurdy, Calvin Tomkins and Melvin D. Hildreth, of Columbia University.

Three hundred thousand letters were sent to voters in a last minute appeal Monday from New York headquarters. When the stamps gave out women went from door to door leaving their pleas under the mats. Every closet was cleared of its store of rainbow colored leaflets, and women stationed at all the important corners handed them out to the passing crowds. And on Tuesday 5,000 women worked all day at the polls in Greater New York.

While all this activity was going on in New York City the city branches and county committees throughout New York State were making the same efforts to wind up the campaign with a fitting climax. Mass meetings were the order of the day in such cities as Utica, Binghamton, Watertown, and the roster of speakers included such names as Congressman Mondel, of Wyoming; Emma Smith Devoe, of Tacoma, and Congressman Dill, of Washington. A big meeting was also held Saturday night in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Myron B. Morse, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Phillip Snowden spoke.

In Buffalo in sixty-five motion picture houses, every day for a week before election, moving hands wrote on the wall showing the man how to mark his cross for the woman suffrage amendment.

The Massachusetts campaign closed in a whirlwind of enthusiasm that overshadowed in popular interest the election of a Governor and Legislature. The fight which was begun actually a year and a half ago has been carried on with a spirit of energy, resourcefulness and endurance that has challenged the admiration of old-time political observers. Speakers have been covering the State from the tip of Cape Cod to the top of the Berkshires, and thousands of volunteers have been engaged for weeks at a time in exhorting crowds, personal appeals or in clerical work. It was the most remarkable campaign ever waged in the State for or against a constitutional amendment.

Rallies all over the State were held on Monday, the day before the election; and on Tuesday, though the actual work of campaigning was done, the spirit of the fight could be felt everywhere, and the enthusiasm and the vigilance of the women relaxed no whit. Every polling place in the State was covered by suffragists, who stood at the required distance with banners which read:

"Show your faith in the women of Massachusetts. Vote 'Yes' on the amendment enabling women to vote." The women relieved each other in two-hour shifts from 6 A. M. until the polls closed. Thousands of women all over the State silently announced their desire to vote and their staunch support of the cause until the last vote had been cast.

Pennsylvania made a superb eleventh-hour appeal. In Philadelphia, just before election, more than 200 meetings were held in different parts of the city, and hundreds of automobiles carried about speakers and upwards of 900 women who were enlisted to distribute literature. Several twelve-hour mass meetings without intermission were held in the business district. Suffragists carrying sandwich boards painted with such phrases as these:

"Pennsylvania's Last Chance Nov. 2 to be one of the 13 Original Suffrage States. Are you going to help?"

"Who are the enemies of woman suffrage?"

"All the vicious interests in the State are opposing votes for women. Are you going to vote for them?" traveled up and down Market, Chestnut and Broad Streets. Mass meetings were held in the Broad Street Theatre and in the Arch Street Theatre, where more than 2,000 Hebrews signified that they stand for the emancipation of women by the adoption of equal suffrage in Pennsylvania. It was the largest Hebrew suffrage demonstration ever held in the city.

The Women's Liberty Bell, which is probably the best symbol ever used in a suffrage campaign, has, with its clapper chained until the women should be given the vote, brought the issue home to hundreds of thousands of people all over the State since it began its tour June 23. It is safe to say that there is not a man, woman or child in all Pennsylvania who has not heard of it. Wherever it went, it closed schools, stopped work in factories, and suspended business in the stores.

As the active campaign all over the State came to an end the women rested their case with the voters in a last appeal for fair play issued by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the State Association:

"Men of Pennsylvania, your wives, mothers, sisters and daughters ask you to help make Pennsylvania the next State in the Union to give justice to its women. There are interests opposing us that will not bear the light of day, but we do not fear them. We have faith in you. . . . We believe you will vote 'yes' on amendment No. 1, so that Pennsylvania may have in addition to the strength of her manhood the full service of her womanhood."

LAST LAUGHS

Even though he favors equal suffrage, the President believes that woman's place is in the White House.—Philadelphia North American.

I am in favor of giving women the vote. Matters would certainly not be twice as bad in consequence, and yet we could then blame them for half the trouble.—Christian Home and School (Erie, Pa.).

Clara: "May I borrow your beaded belt, dear?"

Bess: "Certainly. But why all the formality of asking permission?"

Clara: "I can't find it."—Stray Stories.

Said a young man to his chum: "Why do you use two kinds of paper in writing your love letters?"

"When I write to Minnie I use red paper, because that means love, and when I write to Alice I use blue, for that means faithfulness."

A young wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, sent the telegram, "Isaiah ix, 6," beginning, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

Her friend, less familiar with the Scriptures, read the message and said to her husband:

"Margaret evidently has a boy; but why on earth did they ever name him Isaiah? He must be healthy, though, for he weighs nine pounds and six ounces."—Stray Stories.

Sergt. O'Shaughnessy believed not only that he was always right, but that Private Murphy was always wrong. Not even this incident shook his conviction:

The troop was drilling in the hot sun. "Right face! March!" bellowed Sergt. O'Shaughnessy. "Murphy, I report you for talking in ranks."

At the command "Rest!" the corporal stepped forward and said that there must have been a mistake, for private Murphy had not spoken during the drill.

"What!" roared Sergt. O'Shaughnessy, "it wasn't he who was talking? Then I report him for deceiving me!"—Youth's Companion.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION RECORDS ACHIEVEMENT

State Association Reviews Benefits Vote has Brought State and Elects New Board of Officers—Mrs. Trout Becomes Honorary President

While the women of the States further East were putting the finishing strokes to the plea for equal suffrage, the women of Illinois were recounting at their annual suffrage convention what equal suffrage had done to better conditions in that State.

Three days of the convention of the Equal Suffrage Association at Peoria were given over for the most part to the narrative of progress resultant from partial suffrage. The close of the convention placed on record a remarkable chronicle of accomplishment.

One of the striking chapters, according to a special despatch to the Christian Science Monitor, was the telling of what the women of Joliet have done under the commission form of government. Mrs. Villa Cole Case of the steel town spoke of it thus:

"That the commission form carried was due to the woman's vote.

"Some of the results are: The city's business is conducted as any business man would conduct his private business.

"Business at council meetings is most speedily transacted. Each commissioner is really responsible for some part of the city work. The police department has, according to a newspaper man, been placed on an efficient basis by discarding useless members and installing a new system of feeding prisoners, the price being a trifle over five cents per meal.

"A new system of auditing has made possible a monthly balance sheet showing the exact financial condition of the city treasury.

"Needless expenditures in the purchase of city supplies have been cut down by installing a single city purchasing department."

How the women of Aledo succeeded in ousting a city administration that did not enforce the "dry" laws was narrated by Mrs. Rowena E. Wells of Aledo. Mrs. Wells said:

"Officers were elected, including two captains and six lieutenants for each ward, and they in turn selected block women to make house to house visitation, urging all women voters out, and leaving sample ballots, explaining that our candidates stood for moral uplift and law enforcement, our nominating committee having met with that of the men in selecting these candidates. Lists of promised votes were carefully enrolled and sent into headquarters. We elected our candidates with but one exception, and that lost by but one vote. With a complete polling list and women challengers at each polling place we would have made a clean slate."

Municipal markets have been helped along by the women of Elgin, so Mrs. Eugene Heath told the convention.

The women of Arlington Heights are working toward the building of a community base, Mrs. Wallace Beardsley told the delegates in the course of her address on "Civic Life in Chicago Suburbs."

Bloomington's "civic primer" and "spot map," both due to the women, were told of by Mrs. N. D. McKinney of that city. She said:

"The civic department chairman proposed a civic primer. Such a primer was compiled, containing ordinances about streets and alleys, garbage, burning of leaves, protection of trees, birds and squirrels, misdemeanors, State food laws, and many others. Five thousand copies were distributed in the homes free and the daily papers assisted by urging people to read the primer."

"Since the appointment of a woman on the police force," said Mrs. W. S. Mack of Aurora, speaking of "Policewomen and the Juvenile Court," "no children are allowed to work on the news-stands who are under 12 years. This is regulated by co-operation between the policewomen and the news-stand agent. We have no ordinance covering this action."

"Why the women on the farm need the ballot and what they can accomplish with it," was dealt with by Mrs. Mary F. G. Foster of Wasco. "The farm women need the ballot to enable them to place the weakest of their sisters under the protection of the best law," Mrs. Foster declared. "The farm women must co-operate with all women for saner, cleaner government of our cities and towns. The farm women must demand by their ballot a better and stronger civil service commission, as the welfare of hundreds of women is affected by the law methods in all institutional work when politics meddles with civil service commissions."

Mrs. E. L. Stillman, delegate from the Rogers Park, Chicago, Woman's Club, urged that women's clubs continue "their educational work and lead this vast army of new citizens."

Mrs. E. B. Coolley of Danville, speaking of "Danville's Message," said:

"While our efforts have been concentrated chiefly toward wiping out the saloon, we have been active in working for a bond issue of $1,500,000 in our county for hard roads. Several of our women attend council meetings regularly and report the need of greater publicity. It seems to me the time has come for women to go into the primaries and help nominate good men for the offices for which they can vote, and to openly oppose the men seekng offices for which they cannot vote, if they lack the common honesty which women should demand of public men."

New officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. Harrison M. Brown of Peoria, president; Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell of Chicago, first vice-president; Mrs. Helen Stewart of Chicago, second vice-president; Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal of Chicago, recording secretary; Miss Margaret Dobyne of Chicago, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John R. Gray of Chicago, treasurer; Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson of Chicago, auditor. Directors: Mrs. Trout of Chicago, Miss Katharine Porter of Freeport, Mrs. Holloway McClung of Monmouth, Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer of Chicago, Mrs. Charles E. Nageley of Chicago, Mrs. Mary E. Busey of Urbana, Mrs. Carrie Alexander Bahrenburg of Belleville, Mrs. Lou M. Mc-

Graw of Chicago and Miss Kate J. Adams of Chicago.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was made honorary president of the association, an office created especially to honor the retiring president.

The convention withheld its endorsement from all issues not directly affecting the granting of universal woman suffrage.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included one binding all affiliated organizations to display the American flag in every hall in which meetings are held, a request that the findings of Frank Walsh's federal industrial committee be published in such a manner as to be accessible to the public, and an indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

A Michigan suffragist suggests that all subscribers of The Woman's Journal ask the managers of the motion picture theatres in their towns to show pictures of the suffrage parades which have taken place in the campaign States. This is a method of campaigning which every non-suffrage State should find helpful.

ORDERLY ELECTION DUE TO WOMEN

More Decorum and Manliness at Polls Than Ever Before, States Judge Wadhams

Lack of disorder at the polls in New York City was one of the outstanding features of the election.

The fact that women were vitally interested in the election, and were watching the activities at the polls closely, was assigned by Judge Wadhams as the reason for the quietness of the election.

"This is the first time I have known only one bench warrant to be issued for false registration," said Judge Wadhams Tuesday night. "There has been more decorum and manliness at the polls today than ever before. This is due to the fact that women have taken such an interest in the election. Undoubtedly woman suffrage has been defeated, but it is bound to come."

"Having women around makes a pleasure of a duty," smiled a bluecoat to Mrs. Laidlaw at one stop. "The men have been like children, showing off all day, trying to beat each other in good behavior."

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SENDS MESSAGE

On Eve of Election Reiterates Suffrage Stand Emphatically—Compares Women in History Favorably with Men and Points to Anti Absurdities

A letter from Colonel Roosevelt was read at the last of the great mass meetings of Brooklyn suffragists, Oct. 31, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with about 3,500 in attendance. Among the speakers were Mrs. Phillip Snowden, Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, Representative Edward Keating and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The letter was received by the chairman of the meeting, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, and was as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to send through you this letter on behalf of the suffrage amendment in New York State, and, of course, what I write applies no less to Massachusetts and New Jersey and to all the other States which vote this year on the proposition to give women the right to vote.

"There has always been to me an element of great absurdity in the arguments advanced against woman suffrage when we consider the fact that from time immemorial in monarchies women have been deemed fit to hold the very highest place of governmental power; that is, the position of sovereign.

"For example, this continent was discovered by Columbus under the patronage of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain—and he owed more to the Queen than to the King. The oldest State in the Union, Virginia, derives its name from the fact that the first effort of colonization from England on our shores was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and during the last four centuries Queen Elizabeth was certainly the greatest sovereign who sat on the English throne.

"When Frederick the Great was King of Prussia, the only two European sovereigns who in any shape or way compared with him were two women—Catherine of Russia and Maria Theresa of Austria.

"I have thus mentioned four Queens who were great sovereigns, four Queens who would by all capable historians be given leading places among the sovereigns of their times. If a woman is deemed fit to be the head of a mighty monarchy, surely no adequate reason can be advanced against allowing her to exercise the rights of sovereignty in a democracy—that is, to be one of the free citizens who vote so as to decide how their own intimate concerns shall be managed.

"The opponents of woman suffrage say that this will take women away from the home. If this were so I should certainly not favor it; just as if giving man the suffrage took him away from his business I should not favor it, for making and keeping the home must always be the chief work for both man and woman. There is, however, in my opinion, nothing whatever in this objection. Undoubtedly some foolish women may believe that getting the vote will excuse them from the performance of home duties, just as in every democratic extension of the suffrage some of the foolish men have believed that getting the vote somehow entitled them to live without working. But it is no more possible to base action on an argument of this kind in one case than in the other.

"There are, of course, exceptional women who will do work outside of the home just as there are exceptional men who will do work outside of their business, and by business I mean not only what is commonly called business but any of the professions and handicrafts, so that I am speaking of business man, professional man, farmer, skilled mechanic, clerk, laborer. The average man has to work hard at his business or profession or trade or occupation and does not do much work outside of this. In just the same way the average woman will find that her time is largely occupied in dealing with her household duties. But this is no more an argument against giving suffrage to the one than to the other.

"Moreover, where the woman does have the ability to work outside the home it no more means that she will neglect the home than the fact that the man is an artist or a poet or a musician means that he will neglect the home.

"The other day I was pleased, as I am sure many of us were, to see the charming photograph of Mme. Homer and all her children in some of the Sunday papers. It is evident in her case that to be mistress of her profession has not interfered with her being a fine type of mother and mistress of her own house.

"I emphatically do not believe that between men and women there ever can be identity of function, but this has nothing to do with giving them equality of right. They are entitled to this and they ought to have it. Faithfully yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt."

THE VIGIL AT THE POLLS

By Emma Bugbee, in the New York Tribune

There was nothing to cheer the vigil of the woman found as it grew dark in a dingy street in Passaic. She was a little mouse of a woman, and didn't quite know how to take the jests of the four election officials.

"Oh, sure," they grinned, "we're giving the women every chance here. There is no rough work here. We're strong for the ladies."

"It's pretty hard not to be able to do anything," she confided to me. "When we have worked so hard, it seems too cruel for us not to win. It isn't as if the people voting against us really cared. If the indifferent vote would only stay at home, and we could trust our luck to the two sets who have really thought the thing out and have honest opinions for or against suffrage, it wouldn't be so hard. But see these men. They never thought about suffrage at all. They just vote against it because the machine wants them to."

The wife and daughter of the election judge passed by just then and waved a greeting. The little tired suffragist rallied her spirits.

"Just think how nice it would be," she said with a laugh, "if the women voted, your little girl could come and spend the afternoon here. We'd have a regular tea party."

"Oh, it would be fine if the women voted," the men grinned. "They wouldn't come to the polls at all. They would fix it so as to send their vote down just the way they send an order to the grocer."

The little woman smiled wistfully and turned to her papers. There was nothing in the reports from other districts to give her much hope. Big votes in the cities had already sounded the death knell of the cause, though she did not give up hoping the home-coming commuters would rally to its aid. Tired and lonely she bent to her task, resolved that if the cause could be saved through vigilance she would not fail at the last moment. We went off through the dark and left her there alone.

And she was not alone either. Five thousand just like her, all over the State, were watching the darkness settle down over those little white canvas curtains where their hopes had died.

OHIO

The convention of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland, November 11 and 12.

The Woman Suffrage Party of greater Cleveland has announced that visitors, as well as delegates, will be entertained. Committees will meet incoming trains at downtown stations, Thursday morning, Nov. 11. Mrs. Philip Snowden will be the speaker at the luncheon at the Hollenden on the 11th. Delegates will be guests of the Cleveland party. Tickets should be ordered from Mrs. Rufus Ranney, 1706 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

Observations on the Eastern campaign States will be given by Miss duPont, Miss Alice Standish, Rev. Mary Andrews Conner, Prof. Harriette M. Dilla, Miss Florence Allen, Mrs. Myron B. Vorce and others.

Miss Anna B. Johnson, retiring president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, will be one of the speakers the evening of the 11th. The Men's League of the State will be represented by delegates.

WISCONSIN

Congressman H. A. Cooper, of Racine, was recently visited by a deputation of 87 suffragists.

Miss Harriet Bain, chairman of the first district federation of suffrage societies, acted as spokesman and introduced Mrs. Charles MacComber of Burlington, Mrs. E. S. Jordan of Kenosha, Miss Anna Crossman of Delevan, and Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh. The Congressman received the deputation cordially and promised to give the matter earnest consideration. The business men of Racine sent 18 automobiles to carry the suffragists to Congressman Cooper's residence.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

From Alice Duer Miller

The Demise of Chivalry

"Would it not be a little more just to state that for her taxes this woman receives police protection, fire protection . . . pure food inspection, and ash and garbage removed?"—Letter of president of the Hudson River Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

The courteous policeman on my beat
Who always helps me cross the crowded street,
Had I the ballot—as I understand—
Would throw me underneath the horses' feet.

The garbage man, whose wise, efficient plan
Is daily to remove my garbage can,
Would pass me by, all coldness and neglect,
If he should catch me voting like a man.

But one there is who will not change, I know,
However far astray we women go,
Who questions not of woman's sphere or charm—
The tax collector never answers no.

Democracy

(With apologies to F. C. Smith.)

My sister, 'tis from thee
We would keep uiberty
By voting NO.
Sisters, who for our sake
Scrub, wash and sew and bake,
Mothers, whose back may break,
Let freedom go!

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Suffrage Exchange

CULTURED YOUNG LADY desires position as companion to lady wishing travel and change. Can start at once. References exchanged. "T," Woman's Journal. (45)

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE JOBS. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D124, Rochester, N. Y. (48)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIBERTY AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (cow)

MILLION VOTES CAST FOR WOMEN IN EAST

(Continued from page 351.)

cratic, under William H. Kelly, one of the State Committeemen from Onondaga.

Chief of the obstacles preventing a suffrage victory in Monroe County, where Rochester is situated, was the attitude of the Republican machine under George W. Aldrich. While the Republican County Committee had taken no open stand against woman suffrage, the leaders in the suffrage movement have been made to feel the hostility from that quarter in a number of ways. One was the pointblank refusal to permit the suffragists to swing banners across the business streets in the city.

Pink Slips Used Against

The influence of the liquor interests was felt strongly in Massachusetts. Pink slips were passed around by the saloon men labelled, "Good for two drinks if woman suffrage is defeated."

The vote in Massachusetts stood: Yes, 163,406; no, 295,489.

The interest in the question was unprecedented in the history of proposed amendments. The issue polled a total of 458,895 votes, or 93 per cent. of the vote for Governor.

Boston gave a majority of 22,225 against the amendment, the vote standing 31,429 for and 53,654 against.

The majority of the towns voting for suffrage were in the western part of the State, where the Grange influence was evidently strong.

The towns which went for suffrage in Massachusetts were: Berkeley, Florida, Hinsdale, Lee, Manchester, Monterey, Northfield, Russell, Salisbury, Stockbridge, Southwick, Tewksbury, Tyringham and Williamsburg.

When the returns at the headquarters on Boylston street indicated that the vote was running about two to one against, there was no sign of downheartedness.

Only Need One in Three

Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, called the women to order and the following resolution was adopted:

"We, suffrage workers, assembled at headquarters on election night, having now on record one voter in every three in our State in favor of equal suffrage, and in full confidence that our victory, though postponed, cannot be long delayed, hereby pledge ourselves to work cheerfully and unremittingly, until our cause shall win and equal political rights for men and women shall be a fact in Massachusetts."

Mrs. Leonard said: "The returns from Massachusetts indicate a defeat for the suffrage amendment by a vote of 2 to 1. This means that we have one man out of every three in Massachusetts who believes at the present time in equal suffrage. We have only to convince half as many more to complete our majority. We shall start this new campaign on Thursday."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park said:

"We appreciate greatly the loyalty of the many thousand Massachusetts men who stood by us. We admire the magnificent team work of the thousands of quiet and dignified women at the polls. We accept the result with entire good nature.

"We realize that we have some more educational work to do before Massachusetts can be carried, and we shall begin upon that educational work at once. We know that our victory is only postponed. It is simply a question of time."

Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley said: "I am surprised and disappointed at the result. It does not mean at all that the fight will be given up. It will go on until it wins. We were defeated in the Legislature time and time again, but we won out in the end. So it will be in the State at large.

"Individually, I believe that the cause of the vote against us is largely the sectarian issue that was raised under cover by our opponents upon every occasion. We left it alone because we did not wish to appear to drag religion into a contest where it did not belong, but the result of our forbearance was that our opponents' statements to the up-State voters that woman suffrage would double the Catholic vote of Boston and other large cities had weight; and, on the other hand, the less well-informed Catholics were told that equal suffrage meant Socialism, and as the church has conducted a campaign against Socialism it turned the Catholic vote against us and we lost out at both ends.

"I am sorry now that we did not clear up those misrepresentations which were used, first one and then the other, for the object of defeating equal suffrage."

Thirty-two Keystone Counties Won

Suffrage carried the following counties in Pennsylvania:

County.	Approximate Majority for Suffrage.
Allegheny	2,500
Armstrong	800
Beaver	2,600
Berks	2,400
Blair	400
Bradford	2,100
Butler	800
Cambria	750
Chester	1,500
Clarion	500
Clearfield	2,500
Crawford	2,100
Erie	4,500
Fayette	600
Forest	400
Jefferson	2,500
Lackawanna	2,600
Lawrence	1,600
Luzerne	2,000
Lycoming	200
McKean	1,500
Mercer	2,500
Northumberland	500
Potter	1,100
Susquehanna	1,300
Tioga	1,100
Venango	1,100
Warren	650
Washington	1,500
Wayne	300
Westmoreland	1,100
Wyoming	75

Illegal methods and tricks designed to defeat the Pennsylvania suffrage amendment, discovered by suffrage workers and reported by Mrs. J. O. Miller, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Allegheny County, Tuesday morning, caused immediate activity upon the part of District Attorney R. H. Jackson, who sent out 24 county detectives to check irregularities and, if warranted, to take more drastic action.

Reported by Mrs. Miller as the most glaring effort to defeat the woman suffrage amendment was the use of marked fake ballots in the polling places. The fake ballots, which it is said were distributed by thousands Monday night and Tuesday morning, have the workmen's compensation amendment at the top of the list, where the woman suffrage amendment should be. In addition, it has an "X" marked opposite "no," which was evidently designed for the one purpose of misleading the voters. These ballots were found being used openly in several polling places.

In addition to securing assistance from the District Attorney's office, Mrs. Miller made a personal tour of the polling places and retained lawyers to protect the suffrage cause as far as possible.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, telegraphed the Woman's Journal Wednesday morning from Harrisburg:

"Our official count to date is far more hopeful than early newspaper estimates intimated: 1565 precincts out of the 6736 in the State give 69,507 for, 80,995 against. This includes eighty precincts in Philadelphia and 238 in Allegheny. Latter county may carry Philadelphia. Vote against us will be heavy and will probably beat us. We are leaving no stone unturned to uncover conditions which governed suspiciously heavy voting in certain districts of Philadelphia. Majority of our counties outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny are giving us majorities; worst we expect is a fifty thousand defeat. Will fight to the finish.

WELL, BOYS, WE SAVED THE HOME

Courtesy New York World.

THE STRENGTH OF SUFFRAGE

THERE will be no let-up. The campaigns which have just closed in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey—have added 1,149,201 actual votes to the demand for equal suffrage. These votes are won and will not change. A vote for suffrage never goes back.

Since the United States Senate acted on the nation-wide amendment, 1,889,364 votes in eleven States have been cast for the enfranchisement of women. Besides this, in the suffrage States there is a solid popular vote of 4,545,811 for president of the United States. The combined suffrage strength, as shown at the polls in only twenty-one of the forty-eight States of the Union, is 6,435,175, or 142,156 more votes than President Wilson received at the last presidential election throughout the country.

Estimated vote for suffrage in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, according to the Associated Press	1,016,000
Official vote for suffrage in New Jersey	133,201
Official vote for suffrage in seven States voting on question in 1914 (Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota)	740,163
Popular vote in nine suffrage States (California, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and Kansas)	2,574,359
Popular vote in Illinois, based on Presidential Election of 1912, combined with estimate that the same percentage of women will vote as at the last election in Chicago	1,971,452
Total popular strength of suffrage in twenty-one States	6,435,175
Popular vote of President Wilson in 1912 in forty-eight States	6,293,019

The Senate cannot refuse to take up such a tremendous demand. The nation-wide amendment should be submitted by Congress at once to the Legislatures of the forty-eight States. Meanwhile the work in the States will go on with more determination than ever and by next year there will be still more commonwealths that have recognized the real democracy.

On to Congress, to Iowa, and to South Dakota and West Virginia! Our faces are always toward the Dawn.

TAMMANY LEADER SAVES THE HOME

"Tom" Foley Wanted to Keep "Poor Devils" from Themselves—Kicked Rival

"Big Tom" Foley, Tammany leader of the 2nd Assembly District in New York City, said at 7 o'clock Tuesday night, according to the New York Tribune, that he felt sorry for the women who had been active in the suffrage campaign and added:

"I voted against the amendment and advised my people to vote against it, because I wanted to save the poor devils from themselves."

Mr. Foley, who is an ex-sheriff, distinguished himself on election day by kicking a rival boss, "Gene" Driscoll, as he left the polling place in Foley's district.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 45. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915 FIVE CENTS

MILLION VOTES CAST FOR WOMEN IN FIRST EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Pennsylvania Prevented from Victory only by Full Strength of Machine in Philadelphia

MORE THAN 500,000 VOTE YES IN NEW YORK STATE

Thirty-two Counties Carry in Pennsylvania, Including Allegheny—New Campaigns Started at Once In All Three States

Close to a million votes were cast for equal suffrage Tuesday. Only the full force of the machine politicians in Philadelphia has prevented the State of Pennsylvania from leading the East in enfranchising women. The suffrage amendment carried Allegheny County, which includes the city of Pittsburgh, by a majority of 2,500 and swept at least thirty-one other counties, with a possibility of ten more, while the opposition is sure only of twenty-five counties.

New York State rolled up a vote of more than half a million for suffrage, and defeated the amendment by only about 175,000, while it buried the new constitution by about 375,000. Suffrage carried seven counties in New York, and ran up a total of 163,406 in Massachusetts. In a reactionary year the demand for political equality has shown wonderful strength. The election showed that the day of full enfranchisement is not far distant.

It was the Vare-McNichol Republican machine in Philadelphia that defeated equal suffrage in Pennsylvania, and even at that the Quaker City could give an adverse majority of only 44,000, while it defeated the reform candidate for mayor by more than 75,000.

The night before election bets were freely made in both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that the suffragists would not carry more than six counties at most. Half a dozen of the small rural counties were conceded to them, but that was all. Allegheny, Lackawanna, Luzerne and all the other big mining counties were regarded as prizes far out of their reach. Yet the returns show that every one of these counties—Allegheny by 2,500, Lackawanna by 2,600, Luzerne by 2,000 and Northumberland by 500, was captured. "In the latter county they accomplished the miraculous by carrying the town of Shamokin," says the New York Tribune. "A Pennsylvanian will appreciate what this means. A New Yorker will get the same thrill by imagining that the 'drys' carried Long Acre Square."

But this was not all. Suffrage swept the entire northern and western tiers, from Susquehanna to Washington, and even in Berks, home of the typical Pennsylvania Dutchman, the amendment carried away 6,565 votes out of a total of 10,703 cast on the amendment.

The Tribune estimates that suffrage lost in Pennsylvania by only 31,000. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing set the figure at about 50,000 Wednesday night in a telegram to the Woman's Journal, but later returns probably have pulled this majority down. The amendment came down to Philadelphia with a majority of about 12,515, and it would have been even larger but for another political machine in Lancaster County, where "Bill" Greist was just as determined that women should stay at home as were "Jim" McNichol and the Vares.

Begin Again at Once

New campaigns were begun at once in New York and Massachusetts Wednesday and in Pennsylvania Thursday.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, said Wednesday of the New York vote:

"It was the biggest vote suffrage ever got in any State. It encourages us to start our new campaign for 'Victory in 1917.' When a movement is strong enough to poll half a million votes, it can never be stopped. We are sure to win next time."

At a meeting at the Academy of Music, Dr. Anna H. Shaw said:

"We have not lost. No man who fights for the wrong can ever be victorious, no matter how successful he may seem. Every vote given for suffrage was a victory for our cause. The amendment was beaten in Pennsylvania and other States because men who would resent any attempt of a king to rule over them lie prostrate and allow political bosses to march over their bodies. In New York we only need to get one more vote in nine to achieve victory, and we are going after that ninth man."

No sooner was the vote indicated in Massachusetts than Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard observed that only one vote in three needed to be won. A meeting for the new campaign was held in Faneuil Hall Thursday night.

With only 359 of the 5,713 election districts in New York missing, the vote stood 511,468 for, and 695,975 against.

Seven New York Counties Won

The suffrage amendment in New York carried seven counties, Chautauqua by 3,000, Schenectady by 1,500, Tompkins by 171, Broome by 500, Cattaraugus by 3, Cortland by 100, and Nassau by 450. It won in the cities of Ithaca, Jamestown, Rockport, Schenectady and Niagara. It was defeated, however, in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Auburn.

In New York City the vote showed 233,843 in favor and 323,215 against. An adverse majority of 90,000 was estimated in Greater New York.

To how great an extent the pressure of Tammany Hall was responsible for the big unfavorable majority it is difficult to determine. Charles F. Murphy claimed throughout the campaign that Tammany was "neutral," and a few of the leaders are known to be suffragists, among them William Harmon Black. Certain it is, however, that the rank and file of the Tammany organization were out to defeat the suffrage amendment. The outcry after the New Jersey election and the knowledge that a powerful suffrage organization was watching them made their work much less open and boisterous than it had been across the Hudson. Women were treated courteously at the polls and there were no indications of fraudulent voting.

Previous to the election a representative of the New York Tribune interviewed twenty-one of the thirty-three Tammany district leaders to learn how they stood on the question. Seven frankly admitted they were irrevocably opposed to the amendment. This was in private talk, for they refused to be interviewed for publication. Fourteen talked for publication. Some of these said they were neutral and winked as they said it. One who asked to be listed as a neutral first, declared he was unalterably opposed to suffrage.

Up-State the opposition of the political bosses was no less certain and even more open.

In Albany William Barnes fought the amendment bitterly.

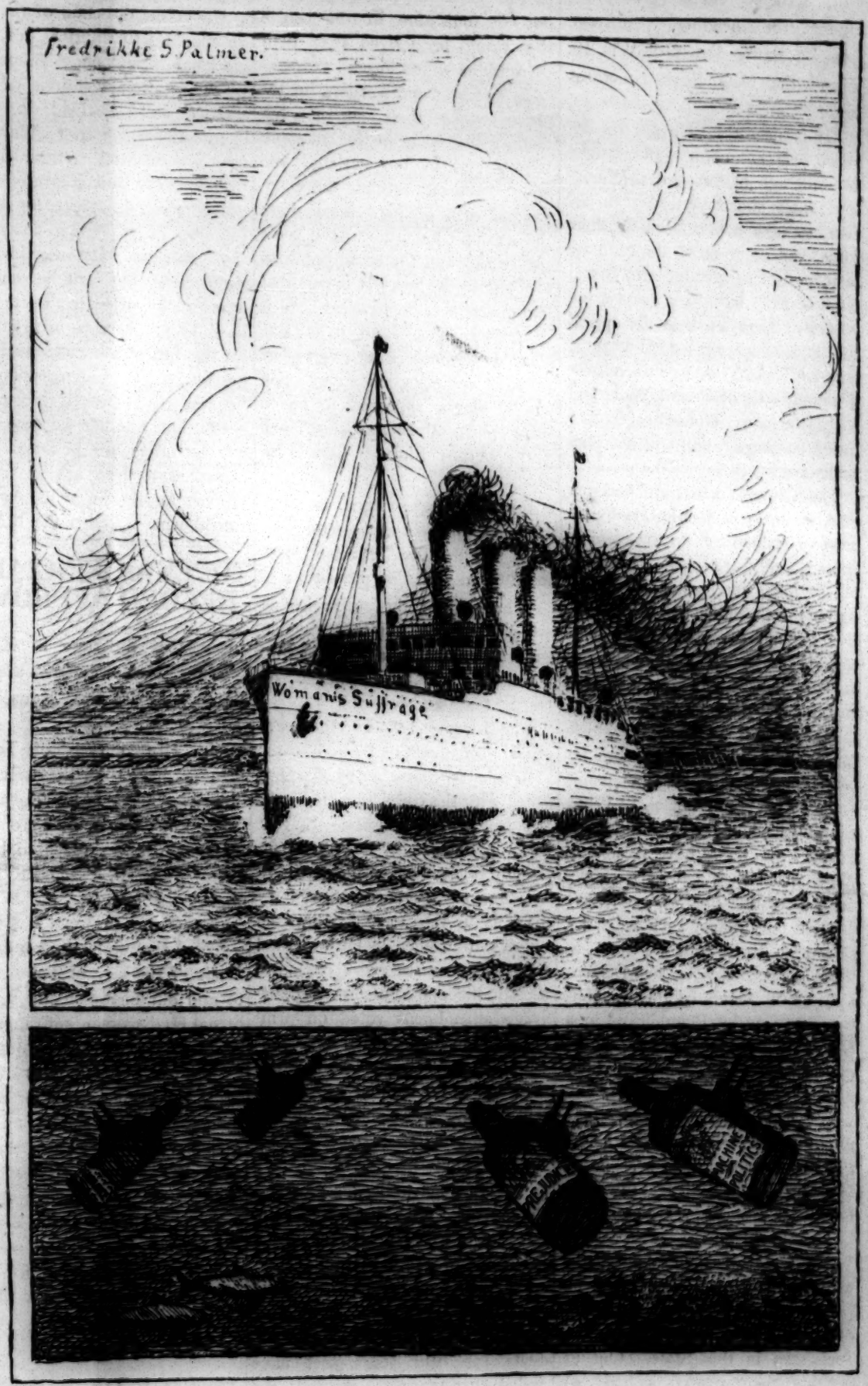
Bosses Up-State Oppose

Both the Republican and Democratic leaders in Oneida County opposed suffrage. M. Jesse Brayton, who is the active Republican leader in Utica, is actively identified with the men's anti-suffrage organization.

In Onondaga the suffragists had to contend with the opposition of two well oiled and smoothly running machines—the Republican organization, of which Francis Hendricks is the head, and the Demo-

(Continued on page 358.)

The Submarines of November 2



PRESS READS VICTORY IN ELECTION RETURNS

New York and Boston Papers See Only Encouragement for Suffrage—Springfield Republican Says Nothing Can Prevent Success in the End

The after-election press, almost without an exception, is united in the same message that New Jersey gave to the country after her election, "Delayed, but not Defeated." Under the heading, "Suffrage Loses a Battle, but Will Win Its War," the New York American says:

"It is needless to urge the devoted women whose gallant fight for suffrage in this and neighboring States ended yesterday in defeat, to take heart, close up their ranks and move on to the ultimate victory that is certain. No moral issue ever stirred so deeply the voters of New York as the appeal for equal suffrage—and what is true of New York in this respect is equally true of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The suffrage revolution has begun, and will not turn backward."

The New York Sun declares that the heavy majorities are by no means conclusive as to the coming future, and continues: "The total of the male vote polled for equal rights for the other sex is impressive enough to remove this perennial campaign from the category of crank causes and fantastic ideas and to place it definitely among those political movements which fail under temporary conditions by percentages that signify postponement rather than burial. What would Elizabeth Cady Stanton or Susan B. Anthony have thought a single generation ago of a showing which, like that of yesterday, denoted only defeat such as is experienced from time to time in these great States by the Democracy at the hands of the Republican party or by Republicans in a Democratic tidal year? Fair-minded observers, whatever their own opinions on the subject, will view yesterday's results in these great Eastern States in relation to that which would have been possible for woman suffrage thirty or twenty or even ten years ago."

The World says:

"In spite of their defeat, the women of New York have no reason to be discouraged. No other such campaign was ever before seen in this State. Out of nothing they created a body of opinion that registered hundreds of thousands of votes at the first summons for a radical reform. They had no party to build from, no organization other than they were able to form as their work progressed. They had to combat prejudice and conservatism, as well as indifference and inertia. It was to nobody's special interest to aid them; yet their total vote in the first test is a revelation of the astonishing growth of the movement. It is not a result to dishearten but to inspire the women to put forth greater efforts in the contest to come. Woman suffrage in New York has been delayed but not defeated."

The Tribune translates the present results in the same way:

"Look over the history of all our great reforms, and it will be seen that this latest cause has done not ill, but well, in its first test. For all who favor the extension of the right to vote to women yesterday's battle will be regarded as a beginning, not an end, a promise, not a cause for depression or despair. The very total of the vote cast for the amendment will be an incentive to new endeavor."

The Telegraph comments on the edifying influence of the women at the polls, "an influence that is but an indication of the benefit that would be derived from their presence as voters instead of merely as watchers and workers for the cause which their activity has made a live issue in the commonwealth and in the nation," and adds: "We congratulate the women and men of New York upon the splendid fight they have made for justice and for equal opportunity before the law. It is true that "no question is ever settled until it is settled right," and it is also clear that woman is nearer to her political emancipation today than chattel slaves appeared to be to their physical emancipation five years before Lincoln issued his proclamation."

Boston papers were no less optimistic in their view of the ultimate result. The Traveler closes an editorial with this prophecy:

"The goal of the suffragists is not yet in sight, but the principle for which they strive will triumph, because it is the principle of eternal truth and justice."

The Journal declares "there are other days coming," and says:

"Probably many anti-suffragists voted with the conviction that politics isn't fit for women. In that case, politics will be made fit. Others turned down the suffrage amendment because "woman's place is in the home"—while the number of women in business and industry increases every day. But mostly the opponents of the suffrage amendment voted on principle, the principle that since women never had the ballot they can continue to do without it. Events will educate the opponents of suffrage, and advertising will educate the mugwumps."

The Springfield Republican lays the defeat to Eastern conservatism, but sees in it only a temporary delay in the progress of democracy:

"It is the deadly persistence of this cause that insures it against any kind of discouragement. Defeats for fifty years past have failed to suppress it and the latest defeat, or series of defeats, in several Eastern States, can have no effect whatever in killing the movement. The women who furnish the main motive power of agitation are everywhere filled with a conviction, akin to religious fervor, that they must achieve for their sex a higher status in the great commonwealth of democracy. Nothing can prevent their success in the end, unless democracy is doomed to failure. If women can never be given a fair share in government, then government by the people must be regarded as founded on a fallacy, and the sooner that partial government by the people which we now have is discarded the less will be the loss to society in efficiency of administration in future generations."

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania reiterated his stand on the suffrage amendment just before the election, following efforts made by anti-suffragists to distort his endorsement.

ON TO WASHINGTON

Introduction of Federal Amendment on Opening Day of Congress, "Going Away Parties" for Congressmen, November 16, and Conventions Take Center of Stage

With the end of the campaign in the four Eastern States, interest is rapidly turning to Washington, where prospects of nation-wide action are brighter than ever before. The suffrage amendment will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Sutherland, and in the House by Representative Mondell.

Under the direction of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association simultaneous conventions of each district will be held in every congressional district Nov. 16 as a farewell reminder to the Senators and Representatives before their departure for Washington. These "going away parties" will not take the form of deputations, but will be meetings attended by delegates from every local league in each district, and by the full membership as far as possible. The Congressman, and Senator will be invited to come and speak, but whether he accepts or not resolutions will be adopted and presented to him, asking for his support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. When the National convention meets in Washington, Dec. 14, these resolutions will be presented to Congress in a body.

All sessions of the convention will be held at the New Willard Hotel, with the exception of a great mass meeting on Sunday, Dec. 19, to be held at Poli's Theatre. The whole tenth floor of the hotel will be given up to the suffragists for the week.

The program indicates busy sessions for the delegates throughout the entire week. This year's program includes not only business sessions in the daytime, but evening conferences as well. These latter will take the place of the mass meetings open to the public which hitherto have always been a feature of suffrage conventions. This change is due to the increase in the business of the association, which has made it necessary to allow the day sessions to be free for the transaction of business. The conferences, two of which will be held simultaneously each evening, will be devoted to a discussion of practical methods for carrying on the suffrage work, both through federal and State amendments, and will cover such topics as publicity, Congressional district organization, campaign organization and suffrage literature.

The Congressional Union will hold a convention in Washington, Dec. 6-13. Plans for this meeting include the reception by President Wilson of Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, the envoys of the Women Voters' convention at the Panama Pacific Exposition, who are on their way to Washington by motor car, and will arrive Dec. 6; and the presentation of their petitions and other papers to him and to Congress.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, a mass meeting with Senator Sutherland and the envoys from the women voters' convention as speakers will be held at the Belasco Theatre. Monday, the Susan B. Anthony pageant, under the direction of Miss Hazel MacKaye, will be given by the Congressional Union at Convention Hall.

A number of social features, such as dinners, luncheons and receptions, will also be given.

TOPEKA OFFICIALS RECORD APPROVAL

Success of Suffrage in Kansas Leads Men to Advocate Nation-wide Political Equality

The city officials of Topeka, Kansas, have put themselves on record as favoring national suffrage for women. The endorsement, which was prepared by Attorney Hayden, assisted by Commissioners Tandy and Wasson, reads:

"We, the undersigned city officials of the city of Topeka, wish to add our endorsement in behalf of national woman suffrage. Suffrage in Kansas is no longer an experiment. The women of Kansas have been voting for a good many years in school and municipal elections. Later the Legislature gave them Statewide suffrage. Kansas compares most favorably with her sister States in the enactment of good measures and their enforcement, for which the women of Kansas deserve much of the credit."

JERSEY REPORTS FINAL RETURNS

Out of 317,675 Total, Women Win 133,201, or Ratio of 1 in Every 2.3 Votes Cast

The complete returns on woman suffrage in New Jersey, filed by the County Boards of Elections, are as follows:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Atlantic	3,091	6,977
Bergen	8,769	9,958
Burlington	4,496	6,197
Camden	9,817	12,357
Cape May	1,430	1,783
Cumberland ...	2,956	3,673
Essex	24,122	38,403
Gloucester	2,699	3,287
Hudson	23,977	31,941
Hunterdon	2,112	2,614
Mercer	6,996	10,301
Middlesex	5,425	7,696
Monmouth	5,684	8,031
Morris	4,244	5,566
Ocean	1,450	1,293
Passaic	11,154	13,152
Salem	1,231	1,626
Somerset	1,973	3,379
Sussex	1,138	2,051
Union	8,202	11,520
Warren	2,235	2,669
Totals	133,201	184,474

HOW THE CABARETS TOOK IT

From the New York Tribune

On the streets, all was enthusiasm and noisy pleasantry. In the restaurants along the Great White Way an air of indifference seemed to brood over the diners and dancers.

At a table in Rector's sat a fat, red-faced man. The flesh on his flabby cheeks bulged as he smiled. He held his glass of champagne to the light and thoughtfully watched the little bubbles rise to the surface and break. The woman beside him murmured something about suffrage. He turned and growled "Suffrage? No, I didn't vote for it. Woman's place is in the home."

The woman laughed quietly. "And man's is in the cabaret," she murmured.

At another table sat an elderly man with a young woman. "Yes," said the woman, "I'm anti. I voted in Denver, too. But, gee! the women would make the town go dry, and people couldn't have much fun then, eh?" The man leaned forward and patted her hand. The smile which spread over his features was almost a leer.

"Don't worry," said he; "I voted against it."

At the Knickerbocker a tall footman, dressed as a Colonial, stalked among the well-dressed guests. He went almost unnoticed.

At the Hotel Vanderbilt a stereopticon flashed the returns on a screen hung in the lobby. There sat well-groomed men and stylishly gowned women and smiled. "My dear," said one, as she played with the string of pearls about her white throat, "do you know a million women are said to have wanted to vote? I'm sure it isn't very interesting, is it? But, still, it might be rather fun to go to the polls, don't you know. I imagine they're fearfully dirty places."

A heavy-jowled, keen-eyed man turned to his companion. "That is why I voted against the amendment," said he, glancing significantly at the woman.

NEW NAVAL BOARD POLLS IN FAVOR

National College Suffrage League Finds Only One Opposed in Twenty-three

A poll of the Naval Consulting Board conducted by the National College Equal Suffrage League, of which Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, is the head, resulted in a favorable opinion on woman suffrage from the ten following men: Thomas A. Edison, chairman; Hudson Maxim, W. L. Saunders, Arthur Gorton Webster, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Henry A. Wise Wood, Dr. W. H. Whitney, Lawrence Addicks, Matthew B. Sellers and Professor Joseph W. Richards. The only negative opinion from the twenty-three members was that of Thomas Robins of Stamford, Conn.

The anti-suffrage Louisville Courier Journal, edited by Henry Watterson, admitted after the New York parade that "since revolutions never go backward universal suffrage is probably before us."

Mrs. Russell Sage gave a check of $2,500 toward the expenses of the woman suffrage campaign last week. This increased the total amount of Mrs. Sage's contributions to the cause to $7,500. Mrs. Sage said: "I have been on the woman's rights question since 1848, and now, with taxes and no representation, do more than ever say, 'Give woman a voting power.'"

The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association endorsed the woman suffrage amendment in Pennsylvania by a favorable vote of 2282 of its members out of a total of 2738 voting. A previous vote of 2492 members out of 3480 voting asked that favorable action be taken on the amendment.

AT THE NEW JERSEY POLLS

By Caro Lloyd

It was my privilege to act as watcher at one of the Newark polling booths on the suffrage election day. I fervently wish that some of the gentle ladies among the antis could have shared the experience. They might perhaps have emerged with the same dominant impressions as my own—a vision of "the machine" and of the liquor interests behind it, working fiercely to defeat women's political hopes.

I arrived at 6 A. M. as the polls opened and made the acquaintance of the judge, the inspector, and the two clerks, as well as the amiable policeman. We were all very smiling to each other and likewise very suspicious and wary. I noticed another very officious, but not official person, and on inquiring found out that he was the Democratic district leader; later on a mild, harmless old gentlemen appeared as the Republican district leader, who seemed quite as naïve and innocent as myself, but who, I dare say, was not. I had expected in my inexperience to find an anti watcher; but time wore on and none appeared. In due course I discovered one, and it was then that I wished that a few of the dear genteel antis could have seen their representative. He was none other than the Democratic district leader, who is the keeper of a saloon in the district. He wore the red ribbon badge of the official watcher of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and wore it on the inside of his coat, where it could not be seen.

There were various hangers-on—Jims, Eds, Harrys, some of them smartly groomed. Every little while the inspector of licenses would drive up and move about as one in authority, and keenly interested in the progress of the election. Voting was very slow, and there was time for desultory talk, during which the young Irish policeman compared diamond rings with the husky saloonkeeper representing the "Association Opposed, etc." Two points were obvious: First, these talkers were very alert on the liquor question, the policeman and the saloonkeeper both agreeing that saloons should be abolished and some of the Jims and Eds revealing a very detailed knowledge of licenses, of wet and dry communities, of the stand of women on the liquor question, not only in New Jersey, but all over the West, a knowledge obtained from a tour of investigation.

Secondly: These husky politicians were one and all agog on the question of woman suffrage, were tenderly solicitous about the welfare and position of women. It was very touching. But I put the firstly and secondly together, as many of the antis must have done had they been there, and I therefore told the saloonkeeper, their representative, that women could see through window glass. "Not if it's dirty," he said instantly. And it certainly was dirty.

Akin to this was the second lesson from the experience. I saw the political machine working. I realized as never before its crushing power and its illusive deceit whereby it could easily undo the righteous work of so many devoted suffragists. All seemed more or less straight inside the polls, but outside was its tremendous, intangible power extending from the running in of voters in the district to the laws put through the Assembly for this special election and admirably adapted to defeat us. It being no holiday, the voters could not reach the polls until about 6 P. M., where until the closing hour at 7 o'clock there was a great crush and jam, the doors closing on many waiting outside. Then the law allowed registration with voting immediately afterward. This was not only a slow process in the midst of the rush of voters, but it made it impossible to investigate and challenge new voters, and created a confusion in which no watcher could cover the booths and the ballot box and the enrolment of voters.

All this was very disheartening. But deeper even was the realization of the sordid atmosphere with its low ideals, its utter absence of social conscience, of devotion to any but personally selfish and materialistic ends, and to know that this was the make-up of the hundreds who had filed past the polling booth. Worse still was the knowledge that economic bondage was stifling the spirit of the few who had social vision. One had to look for hope in these bitter hours to the far horizon, which reveals along the path of humanity the continuous triumph of the ideal over the sordid, of justice over wrong.

In the meantime there was in the midst of the defeat a present consolation in the realization that the political machine now fears us and that we are making it work hard and fast to combat us.

Some day we may succeed in breaking it. To this undertaking women are coming with fresh enthusiasm, untrammelled vision, untired courage, begging and imploring to take up the task which has so baffled and wearied men. One of the impressions of the day was of woman's position, half tragic, half humorous, forced as she is to beg men to give her self-government in the community. How long, O Lord, will they continue to refuse to tap this wealth of fresh energy, ability, enthusiasm, which is surging up in the womanhood of the world!

Today all that is most dear to woman in the name of home and family—health, material progress, personal and social morals—has become involved in politics. In reaching out toward politics she is but reaching out toward her immemorial place, and most truly asserting her womanliness.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

Among the American business women pioneers who have achieved success in a new field, is Mrs. D'Arline Holcomb of Bowling Green, Mo., who is said to be the only woman road oiler in the country, if not in the world. Mrs. Holcomb is agent in Bowling Green for the Standard Oil Compand. Her husband is dead. She has four children.

It is odd that women should have won their right to be useful and even responsible in industry, but not in government; and this in a land where industry still largely dominates government.—Samuel Untermeyer.

Dr. Francis E. Clarke, president of United Christian Endeavor Societies.

WYOMING WOMEN SEND GOOD CHEER

Forty-Six Years in Suffrage State Make Cheyenne Women Confident of Ultimate Success

Mrs. R. A. Morton of Cheyenne, Wyoming, recently wrote the New Jersey suffragists a letter to let them know that Western women are sympathizing with them in their temporary defeat and believing in their final victory. Mrs. Morton writes: "Cheyenne had a municipal primary yesterday, and as women went to the polls they remembered their New Jersey sisters and hoped for a successful outcome of the suffrage question there. Because the franchise has not been granted this time New Jersey women should not be discouraged. The question of woman suffrage is now well started in the ordeal through which all great issues must pass—the ordeal of public discussion. Discussion brings knowledge, and knowledge is always a forerunner of tolerance. It is no more a subject of discussion in Wyoming, where we have enjoyed equality with men for forty-six years, than the question of public education or religious freedom.

"A just cause ultimately triumphs; temporary defeat but adds to the zeal of its champions."

JERSEY'S LEAGUES GAIN IN NUMBERS

More Women Take up Work When They see Character of Opposition

Five branches of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association had reported a number of new members since Tuesday's election last week. One small branch, the Equal Suffrage League of South Plainfield, reports twenty new members enrolled on Wednesday. The Elizabeth anti who said to a suffrage friend on Wednesday, "Well, thank goodness, the question can never come up again in my lifetime," does not know the stuff of which suffragists are made. The day after the election the presidents of the branches in Camden, Trenton, Jersey City, Patterson, Elizabeth and other large cities telephoned to Mrs. Feickert to assure her that they were not in the least cast down, but that they could be counted upon to work harder than ever before.

COLLEGE COURSE IN MOTHERHOOD

Chicago University Leads in Teaching Women Care of Selves and Children

A college course in motherhood is about to be offered at the University of Chicago, according to press dispatches.

Features of course will be 1. Care of the health while still young women. 2. Preparation for perfect motherhood. 3. Care of the health while approaching motherhood. 4. Care of the health after they have become mothers. 5. Care of the infant child.

This is referred to as the newest step in the higher education of woman. Dr. Marie Mover originated the plan. This is the most recent illustration of the need of the woman mind in deciding matters which pertain to woman. In spite of the emphasis on the child-bearing function as the most important for women, the colleges, founded and managed chiefly by men, have not yet included a course or degree in motherhood.

HONOR BIRTHDAY OF MRS. STANTON

One Thousand Women Pledge Renewed Allegiance at Great New York Luncheon

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton was commemorated Oct. 30 at a luncheon given by the Women's Political Union in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, during which one thousand women pledged themselves anew to the cause and radiated the hope that the great pioneer suffragist's work in New York State would soon be completed.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch presided. At the principal table were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mme. Charles de Verrier, representing the Suffrage Association of France, and many other suffrage leaders. Among the speakers were several prominent men.

The luncheon closed with the guests on their feet in memory of Mrs. Stanton and the admonition of Mrs. Blatch, to which all gave hearty approval that they consecrate themselves anew to the cause.

LAPBOARDS MAKE STRIKING APPEAL

Novel Device of New York Suffragists to Combat Advertisements Meets Instant Success

Suffrage lapboards carried by prominent New York suffragists in the subways and elevated trains were among the last minute features introduced by the Empire State Campaign Committee and met with marked success. According to the New York Tribune, probably no device of the entire campaign made a stronger plea for the carrying of the suffrage amendment. The lapboard device was adopted to refute the anti-suffrage arguments staring from the advertising spaces of the cars where only anti advertising was permitted. They consisted of a bundle of yellow placards about a half yard square on which were printed pertinent suffrage slogans and data. The cards were turned from time to time and new facts presented.

Among the prominent suffragists who carried lapboards were Mrs. John Blair, Miss Fola Lafollette, Miss Theodora Bean, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. J. G. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Ethel Lloyd Patterson, Miss Madge Tyrone and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and numbers of women were coming and going at the Campaign Headquarters each day volunteering to act as carriers.

Arthur G. Shoup of Sitka, Alaska, twice a member of the lower house of the Alaska Legislature, and sponsor of the bill granting suffrage to Alaskan women, was married recently to Miss Rose Kemp of Sansalito, Cal. Mr. Shoup's bill providing for woman suffrage was the first bill passed by the Legislature in 1913.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey has refused an offer of $17,000 a year as a lecturer to remain in Denver and continue the fight he is waging.

Speaking in favor of woman suffrage is like being called upon to defend the thesis that honesty is the best policy.—Oswald Garrison Villard.

SENATOR O'GORMAN VOTES IN FAVOR

Declares Women Meet Every Test of Men and Deserve Same Protection

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York came out for equal suffrage in that State a few days before the election.

"I believe that conditions in New York are such that women should be allowed to vote," he said. "We have a greater number of women employed in our business and commercial life than any other commonwealth in the world. In most instances they do the work of men, and I believe they should be given the same right in voting.

"When we look at Europe today we find that the women have taken every place that was vacated by the enlistment of men in the army. They run the cars, work in the factories, labor in the hotels in all capacities, assume public office and still maintain their homes. They have shown themselves fit for almost all of the tasks heretofore believed to be beyond their capacity and needing the strength of men. By their loyalty, patience and ability to suffer they have supplied the difference in physical strength between themselves and men. Intellectually they are meeting every test of business, art and science, and today are as much a part of the defence of the nation and of its power for good and progress as they are a part of the security of every home.

"Smarting under the sense of injustice inflicted by the Constitutional Convention in the disfranchisement of citizens in this city, my sympathies go out to the women of the State who are complaining of the same denial of justice. Both complaints are based upon the violation of the principle of equality of citizenship, upon which our governmental structure rests and without which representative government cannot endure.

"While adhering to my views previously expressed, that woman suffrage is a State and not a national problem—that it is a question that each State must settle for itself—I shall vote for the woman's suffrage amendment."

An interesting account of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's life and work, under the title, "Suffrage and a Woman's Centenary," by Ida Husted Harper, is contained in the North American Review for November.

Mme. Charles Le Verrier of Paris, vice-president of the suffrage organization of France, Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, is in New York City to conduct a toy and doll exhibition for the Relief Fund of France.

Mrs. Jeanne Marion Doane, who has been campaigning in New York, tells this incident:

"An audience of farmers did not seem much interested in child labor until I asked them, 'Did you ever see baby chicks scratching for the mother hen?' That brought the question home to them as nothing else could have done."

Most women prefer personal beauty to the ballot.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Nature gave women a much better constitution than our forefathers did.—William McMasters.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915

SHOWS GREAT STRENGTH

The big minority votes cast for equal suffrage last Tuesday show how strong the cause has grown, even in the extreme East. They are the more remarkable in view of the fact that this is a year of reaction in politics all along the line. Four highly conservative Eastern States voted on the question at a time when a wave of conservatism was passing over the country, following the progressive wave of a few years ago; and even under these adverse circumstances the vote polled in favor of suffrage broke all records.

Especially in New York, the largest and most important of the three States voting on the question, the vote cast for the suffrage amendment was tremendous. A change of 95,000 votes in a total of 1,200,000 would have brought the Empire State into the suffrage column, and would have broken the backbone of the opposition in this country for good and all. In Pennsylvania a change of less than 25,000 votes in a total of 600,000 would have carried that great State for equal rights. But in every State the minority vote was so large as to show that the movement has passed far beyond the stage for contempt. It is safe to say that the more intelligent among our opponents are at heart much less jubilant than they profess to be. In these enormous minority votes polled even in the farthest Eastern States, they must see the handwriting on the wall. They have won a reprieve; that is all. Our victory is postponed, but it is coming.

A. S. B.

OVER ALL HANDICAPS

These great minority votes were won in four States which have a large foreign population, and in which all the forces that habitually oppose votes for women are strongly entrenched—the political machines, the vicious interests, and "Big Business," in the bad sense of the term. "The invisible government" is always and everywhere against any extension of democracy.

They were won despite the fact that the four States voting on the question this year were all at the extreme other end of the country from the states where women already have the ballot—so far away that all sorts of canards about those States could be circulated and swallowed. With the exception of Illinois, all the States thus far carried for suffrage lie in a solid block, one bordering upon another.

And, finally these large minority votes were won in spite of a campaign in which the opponents put forth every ounce of their strength, and employed all the resourses of money, ingenuity and unscrupulous misrepresentation. But, as Lincoln said, "You can deceive some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time; but you can't deceive all of the people all of the time." The number who cannot be deceived is steadily growing; and in the long run the truth is sure to prevail.

A. S. B.

MADE SPLENDID CAMPAIGNS

In all the four States that voted on equal suffrage this fall, the women showed themselves worthy of success by the admirable campaigns that they made. Louis D. Brandeis said at a public meeting in Boston on Oct. 12: "I doubt if there has ever been carried on in Massachusetts—certainly not in my lifetime—a campaign which, for intelligence and devotion and intensity, surpasses the campaign that the women have carried on for equal suffrage. It should have silenced any doubters as to their fitness to vote. Their campaign has been singularly intelligent, singularly devoted, and singularly efficient in the highest sense of the term. If, as we all hope, equal suffrage is granted, it will surely have been won by the women of Massachusetts."

This might have been said with truth of all the campaign States. In New York, above all, the work was a marvel of systematic and widespread organization. Pennsylvania, too, made a wonderful showing. Next week we expect to have an analysis of the results.

A. S. B.

A SQUARE DEFEAT

In all this year's campaign States, except perhaps Pennsylvania, the suffrage amendments were really defeated, and not counted out by fraud. There was some fraud, especially in New Jersey; but the margin was so substantial as to prove that a good deal more educational work must be done in all these States before they can carry. It will be undertaken at once with cheerfulness and energy, and will be carried on until success is attained.

A. S. B.

VICTORY IS ON THE WAY

Eight States have given votes to women within the last six years. Before that, during the fourteen years from 1896 to 1910, we did not gain a single new State; yet we were not discouraged, but kept right on working. We shall certainly not be discouraged now because a single year has passed without adding another State to the list.

It has been the exception when any State wins upon the first submission.

In Kansas, the first time a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was submitted to the voters, it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington it was defeated the first time by 19,386; the second time by 9,882, and the third time it carried by 22,623.

In Nebraska the first time it was snowed under by almost three to one. Last year it came so near passing that a change of about 5,000 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature has already voted to resubmit it.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. It Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

Massachusetts is the eighth State to show an improving vote. In 1895 only 87,000 Massachusetts men cast their ballots for woman suffrage, and it was defeated much more than two to one. This year 162,351 men voted for suffrage, and it was defeated considerably less than two to one. Moreover, the proposition in 1895 was for municipal woman suffrage only, while this year it was for full State suffrage. Municipal suffrage is a lesser matter, and has been granted by a score of countries and provinces before they were ready to give women the full ballot. Yet the vote cast in Massachusetts this week for the whole loaf was better, both actually and proportionally, than the vote cast for the half loaf twenty years ago. Public sentiment moves more slowly in the East than at the West, but everywhere it is moving in the same direction.

A. S. B.

A CHEERER

The day after the vote was taken on woman suffrage, a friend (who did not authorize the publication of her name) sent the editor of The Woman's Journal a check for a thousand dollars, as an encouragement to keep on with the work. Thousands of women with less wealth are animated by the same spirit. Woman suffrage may be "snowed under" any number of times, but it always comes up again, fresh and blooming, like the flowers in spring.

VERY LITTLE APATHY

In the "inspired" forecasts published in advance by the opponents of equal suffrage, it was asserted that among the voters at large there was much apathy on the subject, that the men showed little interest, etc. On election day the interest in woman suffrage overshadowed everthing else. In New Jersey, according to the press reports, the "bosses," alarmed by the strength that suffrage was developing, passed the word along to all their henchmen to hustle with their utmost energy, "as if for a presidential election," and the same was done in other States. In Massachusetts, the opponents boasted in the press that the Men's Anti-Suffrage Committee had formed throughout the State one of the most complete organizations ever effected for any purpose, to work against the amendment at the polls.

In Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a peasant boy follows a profligate nobleman who has carried off his sister, and forces him to fight, although aristocratic traditions forbid him to cross swords with a plebeian. There is a great scene in which the boy, mortally wounded by the ravisher, gathers his last strength to cry, "Let him break into as many pieces as he will the sword that he stained with my common blood, he drew to defend himself—thrust at me with all his skill, for his life!" And he foretells the time when the rising tide of revolution will sweep away the power of the nobles, and when his slayer will have to answer for his crime. Later the wicked nobleman's house goes up in flame. Even so the elaborate house of lies reared by the opposition to equal suffrage—the true heir to all the aristocracies and tyrannies of the past—will some day go up in the flame of aroused public intelligence and indignation.

A. S. B.

WHAT TO DO NEXT?

In the States where woman suffrage has just been temporarily knocked out, there are thousands of women all on fire with zeal for the cause, asking what to do next? There are three things to do:

1. Let us immediately start in to send all possible help, in money, literature, etc., to the three States which will vote on this question next year—Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia. Iowa votes next June, so the time is short. It would be well for every local suffrage club to give an entertainment or take up a collection for this purpose.

2. Let us urge our congressmen to vote for the submission of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

3. Let us petition our State Legislatures for some form of partial suffrage, such as can be granted by act of Legislature. Men are much more willing to give women the full ballot after they have had a chance to see the practical workings of municipal woman suffrage: and where women have gained both municipal and presidential suffrage, as in Illinois, opposition almost disappears.

A. S. B

The minority votes for suffrage this year were formidable not only in numbers but in quality. To a remarkable extent they included the flower of the men eminent for intelligence and public service, from President Wilson and Thomas A. Edison down.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was once asked why Massachusetts has been so slow in its progress toward woman suffrage, as compared with the West, although so much effort has been expended here. She answered: "Massachusetts is like a great pan of milk that has been skimmed, and skimmed, and skimmed, over and over again. For fifty years our most progressive people have been going west, and their places have been filled up by wave after wave of immigration from Europe." This is one reason why Massachusetts, looked upon as radical in the anti-slavery days, is now in many respects an ultra conservative State, not only on suffrage but on other questions.

FIRST EASTERN STATE

Many newspapers are speaking of New Jersey as the first Eastern State to submit a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage to the voters. Rhode Island was the first, in 1887. At that time suffrage was snowed under, more than three to one. None of the States voting upon the question in recent years have given anything like so large a proportion of adverse votes. Suffrage sentiment is growing, even in the conservative East.

SCRIMPING ON SCHOOLS

A prominent public school principal of New York City draws a pointed argument for equal suffrage from the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1914: "Every suffrage State spent more on education than the average for the United States. All but one spent ten per cent. more of their total budget than did New York State. New York allows sixty-nine children of school age to each qualified teacher . . . and merchants complain that our 'product,' as they put it, is not up to standard. So long as you herd children together in such numbers that childish activity and childish curiosity must be suppressed; in a word, so long as you treat children as a 'product' to be standardized, that product will be below the standard required by the business man. He wants an alert employee, full of the very qualities that the herding process destroys."

It is a wrong not only to the women, but still more to the community, that mothers and teachers have no vote on school appropriations. To economize on the schools means spending more in the long run,—on hospitals and jails.

A. S. B.

THE NEXT TURN

Now that this year's campaigns are over, it is more important than ever that organization and educational work for equal suffrage be carried to every corner of every State in the Union. The women must be stirred, more thoroughly educated and organized; the men must be reached and made to see the justice of our claims; and Victory will not be far away.

ON TO THE STATES

NEBRASKA

It was decided at the annual convention of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association to prepare for the active campaign for equal suffrage which is to begin in a year's time by constant and thorough work in lines of education and organization carried into every township and precinct in the State. The enrolment plan formulated by Mrs. Wheeler of Lincoln will be used. The convention also expressed its appreciation of the work of Mrs. Harrison in establishing and editing the Suffrage Messenger, and urged the loyal support of the Woman's Journal by united efforts to enlarge its subscription list in Nebraska.

A new slogan adopted by Omaha suffragists is "When suffrage pigs is pigs." Women from every section of the State have donated pigs to the cause. Mrs. F. S. King of Benson has been appointed "pig chairman." The pigs will be raised by the women until they are ready for market. Two hundred and fifty pounds is to be the minimum weight. Attempts are being made to have donations of hogs from every precinct in the State, as well as from every county.

Omaha suffragists took a prominent part in one of "Billy" Sunday's meetings held recently in the city. Suffrage banners were strung across the pulpit, and yellow badges were given to the audience. Three hundred seats in the tabernacle were reserved for the suffrage delegation. Mr. Sunday was presented with a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums, and with a yellow sunshine cake, lettered with "Votes for Women," from the South Omaha Suffrage League. When Choirmaster Rodeheaver, with a suffrage badge flying from his lapel, asked all those who believed in woman suffrage to stand up, only a few persons remained seated out of an audience of 7,000.

MARYLAND

On Nov. 21 the Just Government League of Maryland will hold a theatre mass meeting in Baltimore as a forerunner of the winter's activities. Prominent speakers will be secured, and an elaborate program is being worked out, the details of which will be announced later.

On Election Day suffragists stationed themselves at polling booths and distributed suffrage literature to all who passed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The annual State convention of the Equal Suffrage League was held last week at Columbia. The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Harriet Powe Lynch of Cheraw, president; Mrs. John Gary Evans, first vice-president, re-elected; Mrs. M. S. McKinnon of Hartsville, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry Martin of Columbia, recording secretary, re-elected; Mrs. D. A. Rogers of Abbeville, corresponding secretary, re-elected; Mrs. F. N. Hicklin of Chester, treasurer, re-elected, and Mrs. Helen Grimball Howland of Spartanburg, auditor, re-elected. The members of the executive committee will be appointed later. Mrs. Lynch, ex-officio, and Mrs. John Gary Evans are delegates to the meeting of the National Association.

Mrs. Nellie Nugent, of Somerville, second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was the guest of the league and was given the privilege of the floor.

WEST VIRGINIA

October 27 was Dollar Day all over the State and many local leagues arranged teas and special meetings to swell the fund.

The State Convention, to be held in Huntington Nov. 16, 17 and 18, is of especial importance since plans and policies for the coming year's campaign are to be discussed. All visitors and delegates should communicate with Mrs. Eugene Warren, Huntington.

Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner is doing active campaigning in territory which, for the most part, has never before been covered. Each night she speaks in mining towns in the southern part of the State, and on Sunday in the country churches.

Beginning Nov. 1, Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, president of the Alabama E. S. A., will give two weeks to the State campaign.

GEORGIA

All of the suffrage associations of Atlanta are planning to unite in giving suffrage a prominent place in the Harvest Festival to be held Nov. 16 to 26. They are planning to have a parade, a suffrage bazaar at the Festival, and a baby show, in which more than 1,000 babies from all parts of the State will be entered.

Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, president of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, has recently received notice that the Woman's Club of Augusta has formally and emphatically endorsed equal suffrage.

Mrs. Frances Whiteside, State president of the Equal Suffrage League, at a recent meeting outlined the work to be done throughout the State. She plans to make an automobile tour to all the public school districts, visit mothers' clubs and teachers' institutes wherever possible and organize suffrage leagues.

A unique meeting of the Ninth Ward branch of the Equal Suffrage Party in Atlanta was recently held. Mrs. John Fitten, president of this ward, used a number of clippings from The Woman's Journal, all giving some interesting fact, statistic or comment on the present suffrage situation throughout the world. These clippings were distributed among the members and then read to the meeting. The wide scope of the material used and its helpful and instructive character were generally commended.

At the annual meeting of the Daughters of America, an organization of national membership, recently held in Atlanta, the privilege of the floor of the convention was granted to Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, State president of the Woman Suffrage Association, for thirty minutes, although this organization has not announced itself for suffrage. Mrs. McLendon was enthusiastically received and given a rising vote of thanks by the convention.

TEXAS

October 23 was set aside as Equal Suffrage Day at the State Fair, and invitations to be present were sent out by the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association. A suffrage program was given, with Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, State president, as the principal speaker. The officers of the State Association also held an executive session.

The Women's Political Equality Union of Houston gave a luncheon to the State president and visiting suffragists on the opening day of the Women's Fair. Mrs. W. F. Hobby, wife of the lieutenant-governor of the State, was one of the speakers.

Mrs. John W. Woods of Rotan, wife of the Speaker of the House, is chairman of the 28th senatorial district; Mrs. W. A. Warner of Claude is chairman of the 29th, the Panhandle district, and Miss Kate Hunter of Palestine is chairman of the 13th district.

VIRGINIA

October was Fair Month over the State, and the Equal Suffrage League made it Suffrage Month, as well. Suffrage speakers went all over the State, speaking at fairs and at Court Houses on Court Day in county after county. More than once the State president, Mrs B. B. Valentine, was requested by fair associations to appear on the regular program with the mayor and governor.

Great numbers of the rural population have been reached by speeches at the Court Houses of Houston, Appomattox, Emporia and Fredericksburg. Suffrage booths have been conducted at the Fredericksburg Fair, the Tri-County Mecklenburg Fair, the Powhatan County Fair, the Amelia County Fair, the Interstate Fair, the Richmond Fair, the Great Roanoke Fair, and the Petersburg Fair. A number of new leagues have been organized during the month.

INDIANA

The Woman's Franchise League has made arrangements for the district conventions to be held in November. An observance of the 100th birthday anniversary of Elizabeth Cady Stanton is to be combined with these conventions.

A suffrage dinner under the direction of the Woman's Franchise League was held during the convention of the State Federation of Clubs at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, the evening of Oct. 28.

Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland, State president of the Equal Suffrage Association, gave a suffrage indoor picnic at her country home recently, when a review of the year's work was made, and several short addresses were given.

LOUISIANA

The Men's Rotary Club of Shreveport, representing the leading business men of the city, recently invited the members of the Equal Suffrage League to a luncheon, and invited the women to present reasons why they should support their enfranchisement. Mrs. Frank F. Bunker gave the suffrage address and received much applause. Though the Rotary Club as a whole has not endorsed suffrage, this recognition of the women and their cause has given great encouragement. Mr. J. M. Grimmett, who introduced the speakers, is a recent convert to suffrage.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota suffragists held their 34th annual convention at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, last month. There was a splendid attendance and much enthusiasm was shown throughout the sessions. The reports of officers, standing committees and legislative district chairmen were most encouraging. The receipts for the year amounted to $4,000. Much interest was shown in the fine report of the State Organizer, Mrs. Marie McMahon, who has organized the entire southern tier of counties this summer. The constitution was altered in many particulars to meet the changing needs of the work.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Andreas Ueland of Minneapolis; vice-presidents, Mrs. George M. Kenyon, St. Paul; Mrs. David F. Simpson, Minneapolis; Mrs. Harold Crassweller, Duluth; Mrs. C. L. Atwood, St. Cloud; Mrs. E. H. Layhed, Faribault; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, Minneapolis; recording secretary, Mrs. Eva W. Morse, Excelsior; treasurer, Mrs. Victor H. Proendle, Minneapolis; auditor, Mrs. H. A. Tomlinson, St. Paul. Directors: Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, Mrs. A. H. Bright, Mrs. H. G. Harrison, Mrs. Luth Jaegar, Mrs. A. B. Jackson, Mrs. A. M. Burt, Mrs. C. A. Severance, Mrs. P. Schwarg.

Suffragists opened headquarters in Duluth for the week of the convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Sept. 21 to 27, with Mrs. Andreas Ueland, State president, in charge. Several street meetings were held and much interest manifested.

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer will be the principal speakers at the annual convention of the State Equal Rights Association in Lexington November 8 to 10.

Mrs. Will D. Oldham, president of the Fayette County Association, with co-workers, is planning to make the week a memorable one. The spirit and ability of Lexington women promise a "big time" for suffrage.

The Shelby County Woman Suffrage Association has secured a good-sized registration of women for the election of school trustees next July.

MISSOURI

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, field secretary of the State E. S. A., reports that much suffrage sentiment was aroused at the Tri-County Fair, representing Wayne, Reynolds and Iron Counties, held last month in Piedmont, and also at the St. Louis County Fair.

A course of 10 civic conferences on the city government of St. Louis is being given under the auspices of the suffrage league of the city every Tuesday by Miss Mary E. Bulkley, treasurer of the State Equal Suffrage Association. The dates of the lectures extend from Oct. 12 to Dec. 14.

FLORIDA

Two of the candidates for the office of Governor, Senator Hudson and Senator Farris, are avowed suffragists.

The State Equal Franchise League is bringing all possible influence to bear upon Florida Congressmen by local district work and letters from headquarters to secure their support of the constitutional amendment to be presented at Washington. Mrs. Florence Murphy Cooley, president of the League, reports that suffrage sentiment is rapidly increasing throughout the State.

TENNESSEE

Following the State Convention of the Equal Suffrage Association at Jackson the Executive Committee, composed of representatives from both State organizations, met in Memphis, and much important business was transacted. Mrs. George Fort Milton of Chattanooga, wife of the editor of the Chattanooga News, was elected joint Chairman with Mrs. John M. Kenny of Nashville. It was decided to concentrate for the present on the work of organizing the 10th Senatorial District, which includes all of West Tennessee.

Miss Amy Hutchinson of New York will help organize in Tennessee.

Mrs. Solon Person was elected chairman of the 10th district, to succeed Mrs. M. M. Bates. Seventeen new leagues were reported by Mrs. Kenny since the last executive committee meeting, and the new slogan is Fifty Leagues in Tennessee before the National Convention.

The Chattanooga Equal Suffrage Association, of which Miss Ernestine Noa is president, is organized for active work at the County Fair to be held in Chattanooga the first week in November.

President Fred W. Hixson of the Chattanooga University has invited Miss Noa to speak for thirty minutes at the Chapel hour in the University, in order to organize a suffrage league among the students.

Miss Sarah Frazer, vice-president at large for the State, and affiliated with the Chattanooga E. S. A., will soon tour the rural districts of the State in the interests of suffrage.

Mrs. Leslie Warner has been unanimously elected president of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, to succeed Mrs. Guilford Dudley, who has recently become president of the State Equal Suffrage Association.

MICHIGAN

At the annual convention of the State Equal Suffrage Association, November 10 and 11 at Saginaw the question of a campaign in 1916 will be definitely decided. Delegates from all sections of the State will give reports and time will be alloted for round table talks and discussions. Three minute inspirational talks from county chairman, Congressional district chairmen and active field workers will be among the features.

On the evening of Nov. 10, a mass meeting at the Auditorium will be held, and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale is to make the address. On the evening of Nov. 11, a banquet will be served at the East Saginaw County Equal Suffrage Association.

Kent, Ottawa and Montcalm Counties have been added to the list of organized counties within the last few weeks, with Miss Grace A. Van Hoesen of Grand Rapids, Mrs. C. Devos of Coopersville, and Mrs. S. F. Kennedy of Lake View as the respective chairmen.

The Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County has instituted a new plan of organization. The county work is to be divided along political lines. Mrs. Albert Prentice Peppers is general chairman of the organization department. Chairmen of the four congressional districts are Mrs. Arthur W. Cushman, Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, Mrs. Henry G. Sherrard, Mrs. Max Ballin. Ward and precinct chairmen have already been appointed in Detroit, and several townships have been organized for the first time.

Nell (excitedly)—"Here's a telegram from Jack Punter of the 'varsity team."

Bell—"What does it say?"

Nell—"It says: 'Nose broken. How do you prefer it set, Greek or Roman?'"

GREAT CLIMAX MARKS BRILLIANT CAMPAIGNS

Women Include Getting Out Vote, Watching at Polls, Meetings All Night, Big Rallies and Letters by Hundred Thousand in Final Work

Tuesday morning saw the close of the greatest campaign for equal suffrage that has ever been held in this country, and probably in the world. The campaigns, which have been growing in intensity every day since last spring, reached a great climax on Saturday that went over by its own momentum until Election Day; and no sooner was the work of convincing voters done than the work of watching and getting out the vote was at its pitch. Not until the ballots were all counted did the vigil relax.

The size and brilliancy of the campaigns in the four States which voted this fall have been almost dazzling even to the veteran suffragists. "It has been a remarkable campaign," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, "easily the most remarkable campaign I have ever been through."

In New York City alone there were five hundred meetings the day before election. Starting at the Battery at 11 o'clock, fifty decorated automobiles swept up Broadway, scattering to all parts of the city. Another flying squadron started from the Bronx at the same time, and the two met in Longacre Square to hold one of the largest meetings that centre of oratory ever heard. At the same time election district leaders all over the city were holding their own series of meetings on every available street corner. Ten vans, carrying huge signs lettered with suffrage appeals, traversed the streets. At Broadway and Forty-third street they kept it up all night. Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain and Miss Rose Sanderman held the attention of Broadway during the wee small hours.

A group of prominent men suffragists held a series of meetings on the East Side. Among them were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Paul Kellogg, the Rev. Allan McCurdy, Calvin Tomkins and Melvin D. Hildreth, of Columbia University.

Three hundred thousand letters were sent to voters in a last minute appeal Monday from New York headquarters. When the stamps gave out women went from door to door leaving their pleas under the mats. Every closet was cleared of its store of rainbow colored leaflets, and women stationed at all the important corners handed them out to the passing crowds. And on Tuesday 5,000 women worked all day at the polls in Greater New York.

While all this activity was going on in New York City the city branches and county committees throughout New York State were making the same efforts to wind up the campaign with a fitting climax. Mass meetings were the order of the day in such cities as Utica, Binghamton, Watertown, and the roster of speakers included such names as Congressman Mondel, of Wyoming; Emma Smith Devoe, of Tacoma, and Congressman Dill, of Washington. A big meeting was also held Saturday night in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Myron B. Morse, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Phillip Snowden spoke.

In Buffalo in sixty-five motion picture houses, every day for a week before election, moving hands wrote on the wall showing the man how to mark his cross for the woman suffrage amendment.

The Massachusetts campaign closed in a whirlwind of enthusiasm that overshadowed in popular interest the election of a Governor and Legislature. The fight which was begun actually a year and a half ago has been carried on with a spirit of energy, resourcefulness and endurance that has challenged the admiration of old-time political observers. Speakers have been covering the State from the tip of Cape Cod to the top of the Berkshires, and thousands of volunteers have been engaged for weeks at a time in exhorting crowds, personal appeals or in clerical work. It was the most remarkable campaign ever waged in the State for or against a constitutional amendment.

Rallies all over the State were held on Monday, the day before the election; and on Tuesday, though the actual work of campaigning was done, the spirit of the fight could be felt everywhere, and the enthusiasm and the vigilance of the women relaxed no whit. Every polling place in the State was covered by suffragists, who stood at the required distance with banners which read:

"Show your faith in the women of Massachusetts. Vote 'Yes' on the amendment enabling women to vote." The women relieved each other in two-hour shifts from 6 A. M. until the polls closed. Thousands of women all over the State silently announced their desire to vote and their staunch support of the cause until the last vote had been cast.

Pennsylvania made a superb eleventh-hour appeal. In Philadelphia, just before election, more than 200 meetings were held in different parts of the city, and hundreds of automobiles carried about speakers and upwards of 900 women who were enlisted to distribute literature. Several twelve-hour mass meetings without intermission were held in the business district. Suffragists carrying sandwich boards painted with such phrases as these:

"Pennsylvania's Last Chance Nov. 2 to be one of the 13 Original Suffrage States. Are you going to help?"

"Who are the enemies of woman suffrage?"

"All the vicious interests in the State are opposing votes for women. Are you going to vote for them?" traveled up and down Market, Chestnut and Broad Streets. Mass meetings were held in the Broad Street Theatre and in the Arch Street Theatre, where more than 2,000 Hebrews signified that they stand for the emancipation of women by the adoption of equal suffrage in Pennsylvania. It was the largest Hebrew suffrage demonstration ever held in the city.

The Women's Liberty Bell, which is probably the best symbol ever used in a suffrage campaign, has, with its clapper chained until the women should be given the vote, brought the issue home to hundreds of thousands of people all over the State since it began its tour June 23. It is safe to say that there is not a man, woman or child in all Pennsylvania who has not heard of it. Wherever it went, it closed schools, stopped work in factories, and suspended business in the stores.

As the active campaign all over the State came to an end the women rested their case with the voters in a last appeal for fair play issued by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the State Association:

"Men of Pennsylvania, your wives, mothers, sisters and daughters ask you to help make Pennsylvania the next State in the Union to give justice to its women. There are interests opposing us that will not bear the light of day, but we do not fear them. We have faith in you. . . . We believe you will vote 'yes' on amendment No. 1, so that Pennsylvania may have in addition to the strength of her manhood the full service of her womanhood."

LAST LAUGHS

Even though he favors equal suffrage, the President believes that woman's place is in the White House.—Philadelphia North American.

I am in favor of giving women the vote. Matters would certainly not be twice as bad in consequence, and yet we could then blame them for half the trouble.—Christian Home and School (Erie, Pa.).

Clara: "May I borrow your beaded belt, dear?"

Bess: "Certainly. But why all the formality of asking permission?"

Clara: "I can't find it."—Stray Stories.

Said a young man to his chum: "Why do you use two kinds of paper in writing your love letters?"

"When I write to Minnie I use red paper, because that means love, and when I write to Alice I use blue, for that means faithfulness."

A young wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, sent the telegram, "Isaiah ix, 6," beginning, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

Her friend, less familiar with the Scriptures, read the message and said to her husband:

"Margaret evidently has a boy; but why on earth did they ever name him Isaiah? He must be healthy, though, for he weighs nine pounds and six ounces."—Stray Stories.

Sergt. O'Shaughnessy believed not only that he was always right, but that Private Murphy was always wrong. Not even this incident shook his conviction:

The troop was drilling in the hot sun. "Right face! March!" bellowed Sergt. O'Shaughnessy. "Murphy, I report you for talking in ranks."

At the command "Rest!" the corporal stepped forward and said that there must have been a mistake, for private Murphy had not spoken during the drill.

"What!" roared Sergt. O'Shaughnessy, "it wasn't he who was talking? Then I report him for deceiving me!"—Youth's Companion.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION RECORDS ACHIEVEMENT

State Association Reviews Benefits Vote has Brought State and Elects New Board of Officers—Mrs. Trout Becomes Honorary President

While the women of the States further East were putting the finishing strokes to the plea for equal suffrage, the women of Illinois were recounting at their annual suffrage convention what equal suffrage had done to better conditions in that State.

Three days of the convention of the Equal Suffrage Association at Peoria were given over for the most part to the narrative of progress resultant from partial suffrage. The close of the convention placed on record a remarkable chronicle of accomplishment.

One of the striking chapters, according to a special despatch to the Christian Science Monitor, was the telling of what the women of Joliet have done under the commission form of government. Mrs. Villa Cole Case of the steel town spoke of it thus:

"That the commission form carried was due to the woman's vote.

"Some of the results are: The city's business is conducted as any business man would conduct his private business.

"Business at council meetings is most speedily transacted. Each commissioner is really responsible for some part of the city work. The police department has, according to a newspaper man, been placed on an efficient basis by discarding useless members and installing a new system of feeding prisoners, the price being a trifle over five cents per meal.

"A new system of auditing has made possible a monthly balance sheet showing the exact financial condition of the city treasury.

"Needless expenditures in the purchase of city supplies have been cut down by installing a single city purchasing department."

How the women of Aledo succeeded in ousting a city administration that did not enforce the "dry" laws was narrated by Mrs. Rowena E. Wells of Aledo. Mrs. Wells said:

"Officers were elected, including two captains and six lieutenants for each ward, and they in turn selected block women to make house to house visitation, urging all women voters out, and leaving sample ballots, explaining that our candidates stood for moral uplift and law enforcement, our nominating committee having met with that of the men in selecting these candidates. Lists of promised votes were carefully enrolled and sent into headquarters. We elected our candidates with but one exception, and that lost by but one vote. With a complete polling list and women challengers at each polling place we would have made a clean slate."

Municipal markets have been helped along by the women of Elgin, so Mrs. Eugene Heath told the convention.

The women of Arlington Heights are working toward the building of a community base, Mrs. Wallace Beardsley told the delegates in the course of her address on "Civic Life in Chicago Suburbs."

Bloomington's "civic primer" and "spot map," both due to the women, were told of by Mrs. N. D. McKinney of that city. She said:

"The civic department chairman proposed a civic primer. Such a primer was compiled, containing ordinances about streets and alleys, garbage, burning of leaves, protection of trees, birds and squirrels, misdemeanors, State food laws, and many others. Five thousand copies were distributed in the homes free and the daily papers assisted by urging people to read the primer."

"Since the appointment of a woman on the police force," said Mrs. W. S. Mack of Aurora, speaking of "Policewomen and the Juvenile Court," "no children are allowed to work on the news-stands who are under 12 years. This is regulated by co-operation between the policewomen and the news-stand agent. We have no ordinance covering this action."

"Why the women on the farm need the ballot and what they can accomplish with it," was dealt with by Mrs. Mary F. G. Foster of Wasco. "The farm women need the ballot to enable them to place the weakest of their sisters under the protection of the best law," Mrs. Foster declared. "The farm women must co-operate with all women for saner, cleaner government of our cities and towns. The farm women must demand by their ballot a better and stronger civil service commission, as the welfare of hundreds of women is affected by the law methods in all institutional work when politics meddles with civil service commissions."

Mrs. E. L. Stillman, delegate from the Rogers Park, Chicago, Woman's Club, urged that women's clubs continue "their educational work and lead this vast army of new citizens."

Mrs. E. B. Coolley of Danville, speaking of "Danville's Message," said:

"While our efforts have been concentrated chiefly toward wiping out the saloon, we have been active in working for a bond issue of $1,500,000 in our county for hard roads. Several of our women attend council meetings regularly and report the need of greater publicity. It seems to me the time has come for women to go into the primaries and help nominate good men for the offices for which they can vote, and to openly oppose the men seekng offices for which they cannot vote, if they lack the common honesty which women should demand of public men."

New officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. Harrison M. Brown of Peoria, president; Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell of Chicago, first vice-president; Mrs. Helen Stewart of Chicago, second vice-president; Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal of Chicago, recording secretary; Miss Margaret Dobyne of Chicago, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John R. Gray of Chicago, treasurer; Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson of Chicago, auditor. Directors: Mrs. Trout of Chicago, Miss Katharine Porter of Freeport, Mrs. Holloway McClung of Monmouth, Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer of Chicago, Mrs. Charles H. Nageley of Chicago, Mrs. Mary E. Busey of Urbana, Mrs. Carrie Alexander Bahrenburg of Belleville, Mrs. Lou M. Mc-

Graw of Chicago and Miss Kate J. Adams of Chicago.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was made honorary president of the association, an office created especially to honor the retiring president.

The convention withheld its endorsement from all issues not directly affecting the granting of universal woman suffrage.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included one binding all affiliated organizations to display the American flag in every hall in which meetings are held, a request that the findings of Frank Walsh's federal industrial committee be published in such a manner as to be accessible to the public, and an indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

A Michigan suffragist suggests that all subscribers of The Woman's Journal ask the managers of the motion picture theatres in their towns to show pictures of the suffrage parades which have taken place in the campaign States. This is a method of campaigning which every non-suffrage State should find helpful.

ORDERLY ELECTION DUE TO WOMEN

More Decorum and Manliness at Polls Than Ever Before, States Judge Wadhams

Lack of disorder at the polls in New York City was one of the outstanding features of the election.

The fact that women were vitally interested in the election, and were watching the activities at the polls closely, was assigned by Judge Wadhams as the reason for the quietness of the election.

"This is the first time I have known only one bench warrant to be issued for false registration," said Judge Wadhams Tuesday night. "There has been more decorum and manliness at the polls today than ever before. This is due to the fact that women have taken such an interest in the election. Undoubtedly woman suffrage has been defeated, but it is bound to come."

"Having women around makes a pleasure of a duty," smiled a bluecoat to Mrs. Laidlaw at one stop. "The men have been like children, showing off all day, trying to beat each other in good behavior."

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SENDS MESSAGE

On Eve of Election Reiterates Suffrage Stand Emphatically—Compares Women in History Favorably with Men and Points to Anti Absurdities

A letter from Colonel Roosevelt was read at the last of the great mass meetings of Brooklyn suffragists, Oct. 31, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with about 3,500 in attendance. Among the speakers were Mrs. Phillip Snowden, Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, Representative Edward Keating and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The letter was received by the chairman of the meeting, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, and was as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to send through you this letter on behalf of the suffrage amendment in New York State, and, of course, what I write applies no less to Massachusetts and New Jersey and to all the other States which vote this year on the proposition to give women the right to vote.

"There has always been to me an element of great absurdity in the arguments advanced against woman suffrage when we consider the fact that from time immemorial in monarchies women have been deemed fit to hold the very highest place of governmental power; that is, the position of sovereign.

"For example, this continent was discovered by Columbus under the patronage of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain—and he owed more to the Queen than to the King. The oldest State in the Union, Virginia, derives its name from the fact that the first effort of colonization from England on our shores was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and during the last four centuries Queen Elizabeth was certainly the greatest sovereign who sat on the English throne.

"When Frederick the Great was King of Prussia, the only two European sovereigns who in any shape or way compared with him were two women—Catherine of Russia and Maria Theresa of Austria.

"I have thus mentioned four Queens who were great sovereigns, four Queens who would by all capable historians be given leading places among the sovereigns of their times. If a woman is deemed fit to be the head of a mighty monarchy, surely no adequate reason can be advanced against allowing her to exercise the rights of sovereignty in a democracy—that is, to be one of the free citizens who vote so as to decide how their own intimate concerns shall be managed.

"The opponents of woman suffrage say that this will take women away from the home. If this were so I should certainly not favor it; just as if giving man the suffrage took him away from his business I should not favor it, for making and keeping the home must always be the chief work for both man and woman. There is, however, in my opinion, nothing whatever in this objection. Undoubtedly some foolish women may believe that getting the vote will excuse them from the performance of home duties, just as in every democratic extension of the suffrage some of the foolish men have believed that getting the vote somehow entitled them to live without working. But it is no more possible to base action on an argument of this kind in one case than in the other.

"There are, of course, exceptional women who will do work outside of the home just as there are exceptional men who will do work outside of their business, and by business I mean not only what is commonly called business but any of the professions and handicrafts, so that I am speaking of business man, professional man, farmer, skilled mechanic, clerk, laborer. The average man has to work hard at his business or profession or trade or occupation and does not do much work outside of this. In just the same way the average woman will find that her time is largely occupied in dealing with her household duties. But this is no more an argument against giving suffrage to the one than to the other.

"Moreover, where the woman does have the ability to work outside the home it no more means that she will neglect the home than the fact that the man is an artist or a poet or a musician means that he will neglect the home.

"The other day I was pleased, as I am sure many of us were, to see the charming photograph of Mme. Homer and all her children in some of the Sunday papers. It is evident in her case that to be mistress of her profession has not interfered with her being a fine type of mother and mistress of her own house.

"I emphatically do not believe that between men and women there ever can be identity of function, but this has nothing to do with giving them equality of right. They are entitled to this and they ought to have it. Faithfully yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt."

THE VIGIL AT THE POLLS

By Emma Bugbee, in the New York Tribune

There was nothing to cheer the vigil of the woman found as it grew dark in a dingy street in Passaic. She was a little mouse of a woman, and didn't quite know how to take the jests of the four election officials.

"Oh, sure," they grinned, "we're giving the women every chance here. There is no rough work here. We're strong for the ladies."

"It's pretty hard not to be able to do anything," she confided to me. "When we have worked so hard, it seems too cruel for us not to win. It isn't as if the people voting against us really cared. If the indifferent vote would only stay at home, and we could trust our luck to the two sets who have really thought the thing out and have honest opinions for or against suffrage, it wouldn't be so hard. But see these men. They never thought about suffrage at all. They just vote against it because the machine wants them to."

The wife and daughter of the election judge passed by just then and waved a greeting. The little tired suffragist rallied her spirits. "Just think how nice it would be," she said with a laugh, "if the women voted, your little girl could come and spend the afternoon here. We'd have a regular tea party."

"Oh, it would be fine if the women voted," the men grinned. "They wouldn't come to the polls at all. They would fix it so as to send their vote down just the way they send an order to the grocer."

The little woman smiled wistfully and turned to her papers. There was nothing in the reports from other districts to give her much hope. Big votes in the cities had already sounded the death knell of the cause, though she did not give up hoping the home-coming commuters would rally to its aid. Tired and lonely she bent to her task, resolved that if the cause could be saved through vigilance she would not fail at the last moment. We went off through the dark and left her there alone.

And she was not alone either. Five thousand just like her, all over the State, were watching the darkness settle down over those little white canvas curtains where their hopes had died.

OHIO

The convention of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland, November 11 and 12.

The Woman Suffrage Party of greater Cleveland has announced that visitors, as well as delegates, will be entertained. Committees will meet incoming trains at downtown stations, Thursday morning, Nov. 11. Mrs. Philip Snowden will be the speaker at the luncheon at the Hollenden on the 11th. Delegates will be guests of the Cleveland party. Tickets should be ordered from Mrs. Rufus Ranney, 1706 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

Observations on the Eastern campaign States will be given by Miss duPont, Miss Alice Standish, Rev. Mary Andrews Conner, Prof. Harriette M. Dilla, Miss Florence Allen, Mrs. Myron B. Vores and others.

Miss Anna B. Johnson, retiring president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, will be one of the speakers the evening of the 11th. The Men's League of the State will be represented by delegates.

WISCONSIN

Congressman H. A. Cooper, of Racine, was recently visited by a deputation of 87 suffragists.

Miss Harriet Bain, chairman of the first district federation of suffrage societies, acted as spokesman and introduced Mrs. Charles MacComber of Burlington, Mrs. E. S. Jordan of Kenosha, Miss Anna Crossman of Delevan, and Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh. The Congressman received the deputation cordially and promised to give the matter earnest consideration. The business men of Racine sent 18 automobiles to carry the suffragists to Congressman Cooper's residence.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

From Alice Duer Miller

The Demise of Chivalry

"Would it not be a little more just to state that for her taxes this woman receiyes police protection, fire protection . . . pure food inspection, and ash and garbage removed?"—Letter of president of the Hudson River Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

The courteous policeman on my beat
Who always helps me cross the crowded street,
Had I the ballot—as I understand—
Would throw me underneath the horses' feet.

The garbage man, whose wise, efficient plan
Is daily to remove my garbage can,
Would pass me by, all coldness and neglect,
If he should catch me voting like a man.

But one there is who will not change, I know,
However far astray we women go,
Who questions not of woman's sphere or charm—
The tax collector never answers no.

Democracy

(With apologies to F. C. Smith.)

My sister, 'tis from thee
We would keep uiberty
By voting NO.
Sisters, who for our sake
Scrub, wash and sew and bake,
Mothers, whose back may break,
Let freedom go!

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Suffrage Exchange

CULTURED YOUNG LADY desires position as companion to lady wishing travel and change. Can start at once. References exchanged. "T," Woman's Journal. (45)

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 300 Broadway, New York. (39)

SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT LIFE JOBS. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D124, Rochester, N. Y. (48)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (new)

MILLION VOTES CAST FOR WOMEN IN EAST

(Continued from page 351.)

cratic, under William H. Kelly, one of the State Committeemen from Onondaga.

Chief of the obstacles preventing a suffrage victory in Monroe County, where Rochester is situated, was the attitude of the Republican machine under George W. Aldrich. While the Republican County Committee had taken no open stand against woman suffrage, the leaders in the suffrage movement have been made to feel the hostility from that quarter in a number of ways. One was the pointblank refusal to permit the suffragists to swing banners across the business streets in the city.

Pink Slips Used Against

The influence of the liquor interests was felt strongly in Massachusetts. Pink slips were passed around by the saloon men labelled, "Good for two drinks if woman suffrage is defeated."

The vote in Massachusetts stood: Yes, 163,406; no, 295,489.

The interest in the question was unprecedented in the history of proposed amendments. The issue polled a total of 458,895 votes, or 93 per cent. of the vote for Governor.

Boston gave a majority of 22,225 against the amendment, the vote standing 31,429 for and 53,654 against.

The majority of the towns voting for suffrage were in the western part of the State, where the Grange influence was evidently strong.

The towns which went for suffrage in Massachusetts were: Berkeley, Florida, Hinsdale, Lee, Manchester, Monterey, Northfield, Russell, Salisbury, Stockbridge, Southwick, Tewksbury, Tyringham and Williamsburg.

When the returns at the headquarters on Boylston street indicated that the vote was running about two to one against, there was no sign of downheartedness.

Only Need One in Three

Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, called the women to order and the following resolution was adopted:

"We, suffrage workers, assembled at headquarters on election night, having now on record one voter in every three in our State in favor of equal suffrage, and in full confidence that our victory, though postponed, cannot be long delayed, hereby pledge ourselves to work cheerfully and unremittingly, until our cause shall win and equal political rights for men and women shall be a fact in Massachusetts."

Mrs. Leonard said: "The returns from Massachusetts indicate a defeat for the suffrage amendment by a vote of 2 to 1. This means that we have one man out of every three in Massachusetts who believes at the present time in equal suffrage. We have only to convince half as many more to complete our majority. We shall start this new campaign on Thursday."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park said:

"We appreciate greatly the loyalty of the many thousand Massachusetts men who stood by us. We admire the magnificent team work of the thousands of quiet and dignified women at the polls. We accept the result with entire good nature.

"We realize that we have some more educational work to do before Massachusetts can be carried, and we shall begin upon that educational work at once. We know that our victory is only postponed. It is simply a question of time."

Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley said: "I am surprised and disappointed at the result. It does not mean at all that the fight will be given up. It will go on until it wins. We were defeated in the Legislature time and time again, but we won out in the end. So it will be in the State at large.

"Individually, I believe that the cause of the vote against us is largely the sectarian issue that was raised under cover by our opponents upon every occasion. We left it alone because we did not wish to appear to drag religion into a contest where it did not belong, but the result of our forbearance was that our opponents' statements to the up-State voters that woman suffrage would double the Catholic vote of Boston and other large cities had weight; and, on the other hand, the less well-informed Catholics were told that equal suffrage meant Socialism, and as the church has conducted a campaign against Socialism it turned the Catholic vote against us and we lost out at both ends.

"I am sorry now that we did not clear up those misrepresentations which were used, first one and then the other, for the object of defeating equal suffrage."

Thirty-two Keystone Counties Won

Suffrage carried the following counties in Pennsylvania:

County.	Approximate Majority for Suffrage.
Allegheny	2,500
Armstrong	800
Beaver	2,600
Berks	2,400
Blair	400
Bradford	2,100
Butler	800
Cambria	750
Chester	1,500
Clarion	500
Clearfield	2,500
Crawford	2,100
Erie	4,500
Fayette	600
Forest	400
Jefferson	2,500
Lackawanna	2,600
Lawrence	1,600
Luzerne	2,000
Lycoming	200
McKean	1,500
Mercer	2,500
Northumberland	500
Potter	1,100
Susquehanna	1,300
Tioga	1,100
Venango	1,100
Warren	650
Washington	1,500
Wayne	300
Westmoreland	1,100
Wyoming	75

WELL, BOYS, WE SAVED THE HOME

Courtesy New York World.

Illegal methods and tricks designed to defeat the Pennsylvania suffrage amendment, discovered by suffrage workers and reported by Mrs. J. O. Miller, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Allegheny County, Tuesday morning, caused immediate activity upon the part of District Attorney R. H. Jackson, who sent out 24 county detectives to check irregularities and, if warranted, to take more drastic action.

Reported by Mrs. Miller as the most glaring effort to defeat the woman suffrage amendment was the use of marked fake ballots in the polling places. The fake ballots, which it is said were distributed by thousands Monday night and Tuesday morning, have the workmen's compensation amendment at the top of the list, where the woman suffrage amendment should be. In addition, it has an "X" marked opposite "no," which was evidently designed for the one purpose of misleading the voters. These ballots were found being used openly in several polling places.

In addition to securing assistance from the District Attorney's office, Mrs. Miller made a personal tour of the polling places and retained lawyers to protect the suffrage cause as far as possible.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, telegraphed the Woman's Journal Wednesday morning from Harrisburg:

"Our official count to date is far more hopeful than early newspaper estimates intimated: 1565 precincts out of the 6736 in the State give 69,507 for, 80,995 against. This includes eighty precincts in Philadelphia and 238 in Allegheny. Latter county may carry. Philadelphia vote against us will be heavy and will probably beat us. We are leaving no stone unturned to uncover conditions which governed suspiciously heavy voting in certain districts of Philadelphia. Majority of our counties outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny are giving us majorities; worst we expect is a fifty thousand defeat. Will fight to the finish.

THE STRENGTH OF SUFFRAGE

THERE will be no let-up. The campaigns which have just closed in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have added 1,149,201 actual votes to the demand for equal suffrage. These votes are won and will not change. A vote for suffrage never goes back.

Since the United States Senate acted on the nation-wide amendment, 1,889,364 votes in eleven States have been cast for the enfranchisement of women. Besides this, in the suffrage States there is a solid popular vote of 4,545,811 for president of the United States. The combined suffrage strength, as shown at the polls in only twenty-one of the forty-eight States of the Union, is 6,435,175, or 142,156 more votes than President Wilson received at the last presidential election throughout the country.

Estimated vote for suffrage in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, according to the Associated Press	1,016,000
Official vote for suffrage in New Jersey	133,201
Official vote for suffrage in seven States voting on question in 1914 (Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota)	740,163
Popular vote in nine suffrage States (California, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and Kansas)	2,574,359
Popular vote in Illinois, based on Presidential Election of 1912, combined with estimate that the same percentage of women will vote as at the last election in Chicago	1,971,452
Total popular strength of suffrage in twenty-one States	6,435,175
Popular vote of President Wilson in 1912 in forty-eight States	6,293,019

The Senate cannot refuse to take up such a tremendous demand. The nation-wide amendment should be submitted by Congress at once to the Legislatures of the forty-eight States. Meanwhile the work in the States will go on with more determination than ever and by next year there will be still more commonwealths that have recognized the real democracy.

On to Congress, to Iowa, and to South Dakota and West Virginia! Our faces are always toward the Dawn.

TAMMANY LEADER SAVES THE HOME

"Tom" Foley Wanted to Keep "Poor Devils" from Themselves—Kicked Rival

"Big Tom" Foley, Tammany leader of the 2nd Assembly District in New York City, said at 7 o'clock Tuesday night, according to the New York Tribune, that he felt sorry for the women who had been active in the suffrage campaign and added:

"I voted against the amendment and advised my people to vote against it, because I wanted to save the poor devils from themselves."

Mr. Foley, who is an ex-sheriff, distinguished himself on election day by kicking a rival boss, "Gene" Driscoll, as he left the polling place in Foley's district.